

Weather
Gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 30.2 and the minimum 24.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 34.6 and 17.1.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

NO. 2263 VOL. VIII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
"with special marks privilege in China"

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919

大正四年三月三日 禮拜四 10 CENTS

FORMAL PLEDGE TO RETURN KIAOCHOW IS MADE BY JAPAN

Foreign Minister Addresses
Diet On Government's
Far Eastern Policy

'OPEN DOOR' AGAIN

Will Respect Territorial In-
tegrity And Equal Op-
portunity In China

WANT RESOURCES

Japanese Look To China
For Assistance In Raw
Materials

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
(By courtesy of Japanese Consul
General)

Tokio, January 21.—Viscount
Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs,
speaking before both Houses of the
Imperial Diet today said:

"The gigantic struggle which has
ravaged the whole world for the
past four years has ended in com-
plete victory for the Allies and the
work of the Peace Conference has
already been initiated. The present
Peace Conference has to view not
only the restoration of peace be-
tween the Allies and their enemies
but the establishment of peace
throughout the whole world upon
solid and enduring foundations. It
contemplates not only putting an
end to the present struggle, but the
prevention of the outbreak of war
for ages to come.

Relations With Allies Better

"In this connection we are desirous
to co-operate in all sincerity with
our Allies at the Peace Conference
for the realization of plans con-
ducive to the accomplishment of
these objects. The relations between
Japan and the Allied Powers have
considerably increased in solidity,
due to the community of interests
governing those relations in the
prosecution of the war. The visit
of H. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi to
England and his journey to other
Allied Powers have gone a long way
in strengthening the bonds of
friendship between this country
and the Allied Powers.

"Next I have to dwell upon the
Russian question. In compliance
with the proposal made by the
American Government and in full
accord with Great Britain, France,
Italy and China, Japanese forces
were dispatched to Eastern Siberia
in August last, in order to relieve
the critical situation of the Czech-
Slovak troops. The grave danger
which had once threatened their
existence was averted and the primary
object of our military undertaking
in Siberia has now been accom-
plished.

To Leave Some Troops In Siberia

"Realising, however, that the
complete withdrawal of our troops
from Siberia at this moment might
create a serious situation prejudicial
to the preservation of order in these
regions the Japanese Government
have no alternative but to maintain
for the time being a certain portion
of the forces in various localities in
Eastern Siberia. At the same time
they have decided to effect as much
reduction in the number of Japanese
troops as the absolute require-
ments of the situation will permit.
We do not forget for a moment the
conspicuous services which Russia
rendered at the initial stage of the
war in the Allied cause, regardless
of the enormous sacrifices involved,
by diverting or checking the Ger-
man military activities on various
fronts. Unfortunately the internal
trouble which suddenly broke out in
Russia in the midst of the great war
forced her to withdraw from the
struggle against Germany. Yet our
hearts go out in full sympathy to
the Russians in their present plight
and we entertain a sanguine hope
that the efforts now being made by
the patriotic elements in various
parts of Russia for the establish-
ment of a unified and orderly Gov-
ernment may be crowned with
(Continued on Page 8)

German Club Wins In Suit Brought On Bank's Claims And Won't Have To Be Sold

Mixed Court Gives Decision In Favor Of Organisation,
Saying Chinese Government Now Holds
The Property As Liquidator

Judgment in favor of the German
Club was given in the Mixed Court
yesterday by British Assessor Grant
Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the
action brought by the Bureau of
Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische
Bank. The action was brought to
secure repayment of the sum of
Tls. 250,000 loaned on mortgage to
the Club Concordia and plaintiffs
asked the sale of the Club. The
text of the Court's judgment
follows:

This action is brought to enforce
repayment of a sum of Tls. 250,000
plus interest which was loaned by
the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank to de-
fendants on mortgage of their
premises at 22 The Bund, Shanghai.
The mortgage was duly recorded on
the title deed of the property in
question on July 11, 1905.

Defendants are a private institu-
tion for social purposes situate in
the International Settlement. On
August 17, 1917, the premises were
closed by order of this court on
application of the Chinese au-
thorities. As some misapprehension
with regard to that process appears
to exist in the minds of defendants,
it may be as well to say at once that
"the outbreak of war between two
States, although it does not of itself
work a confiscation, yet confers on
the sovereign authority in each
State a right to take the persons
and to confiscate the property of its
enemies found within its jurisdic-
tion, even though the humane policy
of modern times may mitigate the
exercise of this right in practice;
and that if the sovereign authority
chooses to exercise this right and to
confiscate the property, then the judicial
department will have no option but

to give effect to it." (Pitt Cobbe's
Cases and Opinions on International
Law, Part II p. 54.) This view
was restated recently in 1916 by
Lord Reading, C. J. in *Hailey v.
Lowenfeld* (2 K. B. 713). We
are not concerned here with the
ultimate purpose of the Chinese
Government; all we know is that the
sovereign authority has exercised its
undoubted right of seizure, and has
exercised it in a proper manner
through this court. Subsequently to
this seizure, plaintiffs notified the
Commissioner for Foreign Affairs
that the property was mortgaged to
the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, and
on January 22, 1918, informed de-
fendants that they had received in-
structions from the Commissioner to
take over the club building, furni-
ture and fixtures.

Such being the facts, it is not
quite clear why this action has been
brought. Plaintiffs stand in the
show of the Deutsch-Asiatische
Bank as mortgagees. A mortgage
may be defined in general language
as a method of securing the repay-
ment of a loan and the interest of
the mortgage remains an estate
liable to be defeated by the happen-
ing of a condition subsequent, i.e.,
the payment of the mortgage debt.
The mortgagee's interest is an
equitable estate in the land just as
much as the interest of a cestui que
trust under a declared trust and is
known as his equity of redemption.
By virtue of this estate a mortgagee
is entitled, on repaying the mort-
gage debt with interest and costs,
to call upon the mortgagee to
re-transfer to him the mortgaged
interest and to discharge him and
(Continued on Page 5)

Foch Will Relieve Belgium Of Troops

To Remove Allied Forces In
Order To Simplify Railway
And Food Problem

(French Wireless)
Brussels, January 20.—(Via Lyons
and Koukaza). Owing to the im-
possibility of Belgium revictualing
and re-organising as long as her
railways are immobilised owing to
military necessities, Marshal Foch
has decided, at the request of the
Belgian Government, to transfer
outside Belgium all the British,
American and French military
formations which are stationed
there. The Food Controller has left
for Paris with a view to arranging
several important questions relative
to the revictualing of Belgium.

FOCH REVEALS HIS PLANS TO CRUSH GERMAN ARMY

Was To Begin Great Offensive
In Lorraine Novem-
ber 14

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—Addressing
the American war correspondents at
Trevos on the 16th, Marshal Foch
declared that when the armistice was
signed and the Germans surrendered
everything had been prepared for an
offensive in which the German army
must infallibly have succumbed. "The
German High Command knew it faced
a colossal disaster. We should have
attacked on November 14 in Lorraine
with twenty French and six American
divisions and the attack would have
been supported by other movements
in Flanders and the center."

Emphasising the necessity to safe-
guard France against further aggres-
sions, Marshal Foch said that the
natural frontier to protect civilisation
was the Rhine. There the Germans
must be held. By using the Rhine
France must make it impossible for
Germany to recommence the coup of
1914. The Rhine was the common
barrier of all the Allies and it was
the guarantee of peace for all the nations
who had united to save civilisation.

U.S. Army In Germany Reduced To Minimum

1,231,000 Men Listed For Demobilisation Of Whom 104,000
Are Back From Overseas

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, January 20.—(Received
of French Wireless Station).—General
Peyton C. March, Chief-of-Staff of
the army, said today that the American
forces occupying the territory of Ger-
many had been reduced to their
minimum strength.

"Concerning our national obligations,
the strength we should maintain," he
said, "that is under discussion between
American military officials and Allied
military leaders."
General March said this strength
would be far less than thirty divisions.
The demobilisation of all army units
in the United States except regular
army regiments had been ordered.
These were needed for camp guard
purposes and various detachments
were needed to continue the de-
mobilisation process. The total listed
for demobilisation is now 1,177,000.
The troops actually returned from
France for demobilisation so far are
less than 104,000, giving as the grand
total ordered discharged 1,231,000, of
which 763,626 men and 51,583 officers
have been discharged, at a rate near-
ing the maximum capacity of a thou-
sand men per camp per day.

WELL, LOOK WHO'S HERE!

Grandpa Winter, having been un-
expectedly with us for some time
evidently up and got mad at the way
the bare throated young promenaders
of the Bund have been disregarding
his presence and decided yesterday to
show Shanghai that the old man is
still on deck.
From breakfast time till well on
toward the dinner hour he kept pour-
ing the evidence in. By noon there
was enough of it to provide munitions
for a lively frame between the youth
in the Cathedral School compound.
By mid-afternoon there was a suffi-
ciency of it on the Ma Loo to cause
wild-eyed ponies to charge in involun-
tary fox-trots, frenzied mafos and
sub-mafos being called on to support
them at the four corners and owners
flirting with nervous prostitution by
reason of being compelled to assume
the reins themselves. By evening
everybody in town was either happy
in the anticipation of a year of good
loss or in the awakened recollection of
winters at home.
Everybody except one irate looking
gentleman was salvaging himself after
a violent attack at the corner of Nan-
king and Klange Roads and heard deliver-
ing himself of the following theme,
with variations:
"Damn the snow!"

French Troops Make Triumphal Entry At Colmar



VICTORIOUS ENTRY OF FRENCH TROOPS INTO COLMAR.
French troops triumphantly marching into the City of Colmar, Alsace, amid the joyous greeting of the inhabitants. General Castelnau, a French veteran, donned his uniform of 1870, and reviewed the victorious entry of the French troops.

Federation Of Arabs With U.S. Protection To Be Put Forward

Organisation Of States From
Red Sea To Persian Gulf To
Be Proposed To Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 19.—Emir Faisal, son
of the King of the Hedjaz, is in Paris
awaiting instructions from his father
concerning the two delegates who are
to represent the Kingdom at the Peace
Conference.

Colonel Law, who accompanied the
Emir, and expects that
Emir Faisal will be chosen as
the first delegate of the Kingdom of
the Hedjaz in order to give greater
weight to an important proposal which
is to be submitted to the Peace Con-
ference, namely, the formation of a
great federation of all the Arab States
from the Red Sea to the Persian
Gulf free from any Turkish domination
and under the protection of the United
States.

NEW YORK SENDING INDIA SILVER WORTH MILLION

Makes Total Of G.\$25,000,000
Shipped To Orient From
America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, January 19.—Gold
\$1,000,000 in silver will be shipped
to India on the 13th, making Gold
\$25,000,000 shipped to the Orient
during the recent movement.

CANTON DRAFTS TERMS TO SUBMIT TO NORTH

Restoration Of Old Parliament
And Punishment Of General
Tuan Among Demands

The payment to it of half of the
Customs revenue, the restoration
of the defunct Parliament, the
punishment of General Tuan Chi-jui
and other anti-Southern politicians,
the introduction of self-government
in all the provinces and the recog-
nition of the orders of the Canton
Military Government will be
among the peace terms of the
South, according to the decisions of
the Administrative Council in Can-
ton at a meeting Saturday, says a
Canton telegram last night.

The payment of the Customs
revenue to the South will be one of
the first four problems that will be
brought up by the Southern delega-
tion at the conference. The others
are the cancellation of censorship on
letters and telegrams, the solution
of the Fukien and Shensi problems
and the prohibition of the enlarge-
ment of military forces.

The curtailment of troops, the
payment of the military expenses
spent by the Southwest, the sharing
of the Reorganisation Loan by the
South and the limitation of the
powers and functions of the military
governors will also be listed on the
program.

GENERAL STRIKE CAUSED BY LIEBKNECHT'S DEATH

Protest Proclaimed By Minority
Socialists Only Affects Cer-
tain Works So Far

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 20.—(Via Lyons
and Koukaza). A message from
Berlin says that the general strike
proclaimed by the Minority Socialists
in Berlin as a protest against the
death of Liebknecht and Rosa
Luxemburg has had effect only in
the arms and munitions works, in
the Daimler works and some of the
establishments of the Aktien Elek-
trische Gesellschaft, but there has
been no general movement.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 19.—A mes-
sage from Berlin states that four
Socialist leaders who were arrested
at Spandau and attempted to escape
were shot dead by the escort.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that the
Government has finally decided not
to hold the National Assembly in
Berlin.
Copenhagen, January 19.—The
deaths of Liebknecht and Rosa
Luxemburg have led to serious dis-
turbances in German provincial
towns, notably in Leipzig, where a
general strike has been declared and
the city is without gas or water,
while the mob destroyed the Elec-
tion Bureau of the Democratic Party
and compelled the newspapers to
publish a declaration blaming the
Government for the murders in
Berlin.

Benefit Exhibit And Tea Dansant At Carlton Today

Entertainment Under Auspices
Of Woman's Club To Aid
Siberian Relief Funds

This afternoon at the Carlton
the American Woman's Club will hold
an art exhibit and sale and a tea
dansant in aid of the Siberian
Relief Fund. Over 500 tickets have
already been sold and a large atten-
dance is expected.

The exhibition, which will be
from 3 to 5 o'clock, includes thirty
paintings done especially for the
occasion by Madame Wu Hsing-fen,
a collection for which a Chinese con-
noisseur has offered Tls. 10,000.
The money realised from the sale of
these paintings, as well as from an-
other donated by Mrs. James Mac-
beth, will go to the funds for the
relief of Siberian children.

The dance will follow the exhibi-
tion. Mr. Louis Ladow has given
the use of the Carlton and orchestra
for the occasion. Those who have
not secured tickets may get them at
the door.

Speech Day Today At Medhurst College

Today is Speech Day at Medhurst
College, the program beginning at 5
p.m. Mr. J. Kerfoot will occupy the
chair and Mr. David Z. T. Yui, of
the Kiangsu Educational Associa-
tion, will give an address. Tea will
be served in the dining hall from 4
to 5 p.m.

PARIS IN STORM OVER DECISION TO BAR NEWSPAPERS

Action Of Supreme War
Council Has Caused Un-
favorable Impression

QUESTION IS VITAL

Whole Relation Of People
To Conference Settling
Their Destinies Involved

WILSON YIELDING?

President Silent And His
Attitude Toward Con-
trovery Is Unknown

(Wireless to North China Star from
Paris edition of Chicago Tribune.)

Paris, January 16.—The action of
the Supreme War Council in clamp-
ing the lid on the Peace Conference
in violation, it would seem, of the
very first of the fourteen points,
produced today an unfavorable re-
action here, becoming almost the
sole topic of conversation.

Two things have accentuated the
unfavorable impression; the first
being that while official it was
omitted from the communique, thus
making these statements valueless;
second, that the intent of the resolu-
tion was to make it apply during
the entire peace conference and not
merely during the preliminaries
now going on.

British And Americans Protest

The American and British cor-
respondents have sent protests to
Lloyd George and President Wilson
and this was apparently effective
in reopening the matter today. The
correspondents put up an alterna-
tive plan to meet the provision re-
stricting the circulation of certain
news.

The question is now recognised
as more far-reaching than the mere
question of news, involving the re-
lation which the people of the
world are to bear to the conference
shaping their destinies. The ques-
tion appears to have been sprung
by the French with the support of
the Italian and Japanese publica-
tions. M. Pichon wrote the other
articles of the conference.

Owing to the secrecy imposed
nothing definite is obtainable on
the position taken by President
Wilson, which is arousing the
greatest interest. Whether he ac-
tually voted against the resolution
is still a matter of conjecture only.
The President is keeping absolutely
silent today on the important issue
raised, possibly feeling himself
bound by the resolution.

Wilson Is Worried

This is regarded as unfortunate
by his friends as calculated to put
him in an embarrassing position
before America and the world.
Efforts made by his friends today
showed he is worrying.

Formal notification of some of
the members of the commission
showed clearly that they hoped the
American Senate may quickly man-
ifest itself against the action of the
President. Appeals have even been
sent to the Senate to get busy. It
is undoubted that European sym-
pathy is so plainly behind President
Wilson that any expression from
him may bring almost any result
he desires.

Lloyd George appears to have
opposed the action and to be en-
couraging the action of the British
correspondents' protest. Granting
that Wilson also opposed the resolu-
tion, what is causing surprise is that
the two most powerful nations in
the Supreme War Council should
have their wishes disregarded on
points of such tremendous importance,
that it has already provoked clamor
all over the world. The foreign
press which is not under govern-
ment control already accepts the ac-
tion as a sacrifice repeated in the
wording of the points, and many
openly take the view that Wilson
is already yielding to old world
statesmen.

League Of Nations Progressing

Paris, January 17.—The draft of
the League of Nations in the form

of a treaty enactment is now proceeding much further than was generally supposed as a result of the recent conference of the council which Lansing and House attended, whereas the best features of the various projects were embodied in concrete form by enactment.

This is called an enactment instead of a treaty and embraces thirteen articles and eight supplementary provisions which together form the main features of the plans proposed.

This covenant, while the subject of much revision, will probably be ready for the conference or committee when that subject is considered.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 19.—The following is an amplification of the speech made by M. Clemenceau at the opening of the Peace Conference yesterday.

The Premier said that everything must be subordinated to the necessity for a closer and closer union of the peoples who had participated in the war. "The League of Nations has its being in you. It is for you to make it live and for that there is no sacrifice to which we are not ready to consent. I do not doubt you are of this disposition and we shall arrive at this result, but only if we exercise impartial pressure on ourselves to reconcile what may appear to be opposing interests in the higher view of a greater, happier and better humanity. The aim of the Conference is the peace of the world. Let us try to do but work speedily and well."

Dealing with the responsibility of the authors of the war, M. Clemenceau emphasized that they would insist on punishment of the authors of the abominable crimes committed during the war.

Tributes To Clemenceau

Paris, January 19.—After the inauguration speech delivered by President Poincaré, President Wilson moved that M. Clemenceau should be the permanent President of the Peace Conference. He said this meeting must be regarded as the supreme crowning of the history of diplomacy. Never before had so many nations been represented with a view to settling the problems of the world in so many degrees. They all admired M. Clemenceau's common sense and had acquired a real affection for him. "We all desire the same thing," M. Clemenceau here nodded his approval.

Mr. Lloyd George supported the proposal, referring to M. Clemenceau as "the greatest young man of France." He and M. Clemenceau had often disagreed, arguing with each other vigorously like any two Celts. Referring to the greatness of the hour, Mr. Lloyd George said that the world was thirsting for peace. M. Clemenceau would not permit time to be wasted, for he knew it was the greatest eloquence that got things done.

President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George both spoke in English. Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in French, also paid a tribute to M. Clemenceau, who was unanimously elected.

The Conference adjourned at 4:25 p.m.

China Peace Delegation To Be Announced Soon

A Presidential mandate is expected to be promulgated shortly, appointing Messrs. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Alfred Sze and Wei Cheng-tsu and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo and Dr. C. T. Wang as the Chinese delegates to the European Peace Conference, according to Peking reports.

BRITISH COURT REFUSES TO COLLECT DRINK CHITS

Judge Skinner Turner Says Judgment Will Not Be Given For Liquor Debts

A claim seeking the collection of drink chits got a cold reception in the British Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Skinner Turner. The claim, for \$112.50, was brought by F. Fernandez against J. Owens for money loaned and refreshments supplied during the last year.

"I have said before, and it must be understood here, that you cannot recover in this court for drinks supplied on credit," said Judge Skinner Turner. "If you want judgment for money lent and for cigars and cigarettes sold you can get it, but you cannot get it for the other."

The plaintiff stated that he had advanced about \$25 or \$30 to the defendant but said he would have to consult his cash book to get the exact amounts and the hearing was adjourned until this morning.

Moral Welfare Body Meets Tomorrow

Bishop Graves, Dr. Polk And Dean Walker To Be Speakers

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves, D.D., Dr. Margaret Polk and Dean Walker will speak on the question of public morality in Shanghai tomorrow at the public meeting called by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee. The meeting will be held at 5:30 p.m. in the Church House.

PADEREWSKI COALITION ACCLAIMED IN WARSAW

Pianist Will Be Premier Himself And Also Act As Foreign Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—The Warsaw correspondent of The Times, in a message dated the 16th, says that the formation of Paderewski's Coalition Government is acclaimed. Paderewski, who is Premier, also takes the portfolio for Foreign Affairs and will act in close accord with the Allies.

A British officer has arranged the first meeting for the discussion of the armistice with the better elements of those who are besieging Lemberg.

'L'Ami Fritz' Put On Tomorrow Night

On Thursday, L'Ami Fritz, a comedy in three acts by Erckmann Chatrian, music by Henry Marechal, will be produced at the Lyceum Theatre by the French A. D. C. The dress rehearsal last night went splendidly.

This comedy which was represented for the first time in Paris in December, 1876, belongs to the repertory of the "Comedie Francaise" and has ever since enjoyed the favor of theater goers. The action takes place in Alsace some time before the year 1870 and gives an opportunity for reconstruction of costumes and surroundings.

In the first act, which represents the diningroom of Fritz Kobus, a wealthy bachelor, we make the acquaintance of his best friends, namely, Hans, the tax collector, Frederic, a land surveyor, both bachelors, also the apt David Sichel, much older than the three others who was Fritz's father's friend and who has devoted his life to facilitate marriages amongst the younger folks in the small village where he lives. It is Fritz's anniversary and the three friends are invited by Fritz to lunch, also a Bohemian named Joseph who comes every year on this occasion and who is much devoted to Fritz (who saved him from a snow storm some 10 years before). Catherine, Kobus' old maidservant, is busy making preparations for the lunch. David Sichel who calls first excuses himself for not being able to come for lunch, being prevented by some other business which happens to be naturally another marriage and he comes to borrow a certain sum of money from Fritz which he himself will lend for the dowry of the bride-to-be, promising to come only for a cup of coffee. This he does and arrives some time after Suzel, farmer Christel's daughter, has been invited to take David's place at the table. Fritz wishing to thank her for a beautiful nosegay she has brought together with her weekly basket of provisions.

Amongst other jokes, the three bachelors amuse themselves at David's hobby and in the discussion which ensues a bet is made between David Sichel and Fritz Kobus, the former predicting that Fritz would marry.

In the second act which represents the farmyard of Christel, we meet again with Kobus who, in order to elude the numerous and always worrying propositions of David (who is eager to win), has decided to leave his house and to spend a few days at the farm. "We see him quite happy, the more so, as he is well looked after by little Suzel to whom he confides the fact as to the bet made between him and David. Frederic, Hans and the rabbit arrive at the farm to visit their friend whom they have not seen for three weeks although the latter thinks he has been absent for a couple of days only. David is very satisfied with this state of mind, realising that Fritz must be much attracted by Suzel. In the course of the narration of a most pathetic story, he explains to his hearers why they should marry not only for their moral welfare but also as a patriotic duty, alluding to the always threatening neighbor on the other side of the Rhine. This, of course, will not convince any of the three bachelors and Fritz will not realize that he really unwittingly loves Suzel, his farmer's daughter, until David who has got his own idea, tells him that he is going to look after the marriage of Suzel. From now on, Fritz will try to extricate himself from what he thinks to be a ridiculous match and runs away from the farm without even taking leave of his hosts.

In the third act Fritz is back in his house very much disheartened and in the worst of tempers. He is really lovesick and for the first time listens to his old maidservant's advice. Although he wishes to fight once more the feelings of his heart, he finds himself bound to accept the unavoidable and when David comes again accompanying the farmer to ask for Fritz's consent to his daughter's marriage, he refuses and when asked what good reasons he has to explain his refusal, Fritz declares that he loves Suzel and wants to marry her. This ends the play most happily and David Sichel offers as a dowry to Suzel, who has really won Fritz, the vineyard which was the object of the wager between him and Fritz.

DEATH OF PRINCE JOHN CAME WITHOUT WARNING

Passed Away Before King And Queen Could Be Called To Bedside

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 20.—Prince John's last moments came so quietly and unexpectedly that there was no time for the nurse who was with him to summon His Majesty to the bedside before he passed away. In recent years the delicate health of the Prince has necessitated that he should always have an attendant, consequently he was never seen on public occasions with the other members of the Royal family but lived in comparative privacy at Frogmore or Sandringham. The burial will probably be private at Sandringham on the 21st. Public sympathy was expressed in all the churches yesterday and the Archdeacon of St. Paul's invited the congregation to join in silent prayer.

The newspapers this morning sympathetically point out how His Majesty labored unceasingly during the war, burying the tragedy of the delicate health of their youngest son in his heart and never hinting to the nation the nature of the personal anxieties weighing upon them, while every father and mother throughout the Empire will understand what it means to lose the baby of the family. All the papers emphasize that the sympathy of the Empire will be heightened by the knowledge of their Majesty's splendid and untiring example of public service during the past four years of war.

The Court will go into mourning for a month from today and into half-mourning for a fortnight after February 20.

U.S. MAIL IN TODAY

Mail from the United States and 700 tons of cargo for Shanghai merchants will arrive here this afternoon on the China Mail Steamship Company liner China, which will dock at Hongkew Wharf about five o'clock.

The China will sail for Manila at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon, taking 100 tons of flour to the Philippines.

GRACE COMPANY RECEPTION

Chinese merchants of Shanghai, including officers of local Chinese banks and representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, were guests at a reception held yesterday in the offices of the Grace China Company, Kiangse Road, by the compradore of the new American firm, Mr. Wei Luk-choon. The company has recently started a general importing and exporting business on a large scale.

The offices were decorated with gilded plants, American and Chinese flags and scrolls expressing the best wishes of local firms from Chinese business houses.



Where Does the Money Go?

Even the average man lets a lot of money slip away in a lifetime.

Make no mistake—every dollar thoughtlessly squandered will sometime be NEEDED, and every dollar laid away in the bank will one day come handy.

Have a SAVINGS account. Add something to it from time to time.

If you do, it will soon take on SIZE. In time it will make you a master among men.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
25 Nanking Road

Examination Begun Of Remaining Opium

Hope To Be Able To Begin Burning Of Final Lot Friday

The examination of the second and final lot of the opium stock at Shanghai, consisting of 565 chests of Patna opium formerly kept in the Sassoon godown, was begun yesterday morning at the godown of Jardine, Matheson and Co. The number of chests inspected during the day was 141, of which 70 were examined during the morning and 71 in the afternoon.

No effort is spared by the authorities to speed up the examination in order to have the burning of this lot begin Friday. No false opium was found during yesterday's examination. Two cases were found to be short. One bearing the case No. 455 contained 38 balls instead of 40, while the other which bore case No. 653 had only 13. This was fully expected as these were short when they were handed over by the Combine.

BRITISH ARMY ON RHINE RECRUITED SINCE 1916

Occupation Forces To Consist Of Men Enrolled After Passage Of Conscription

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 18.—The Times learns that the Rhine Army of Occupation will be composed of men who have been recruited since the passing of the Conscription Act in March, 1916.

Dance Is Postponed By University Club

The dinner dance, announced by the American University Club for Friday night at the Carlton, was indefinitely postponed last night at a meeting of the committee in charge of the affair. It is planned to hold the dinner and dance later and due announcements will be made in the press.

No State Of Siege Voted In Argentine

End Of Strike Brought About By Conference Between President And Workers

(French Wireless)
Paris, January 20.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Buenos Aires says that the Senate did not vote the bill declaring a state of siege, the necessary quorum not being present. After a conference between the President of the Republic and a delegation of the strikers, the cessation of the strike was decided upon. Life in the Capital has almost returned to normal conditions. A number of persons who were arrested will be set at liberty.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 19, delayed.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report states that the trade demand is somewhat active but not sufficiently to incommode the market, which is deprived of competition from abroad owing to the continued export restrictions.

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NEVER LEAK Roofing

A strong phrase, but it's a good name, for Congo. Perfect rolls, carefully made and every one inspected and tested. No imperfect rolls will reach you. That's why it never leaks. There are no flaws, no thin places, no weak spots. Once it is on the roof, the water will not get through.

A sample will show you why. Send for it to-day; it's free.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22 1919

THE DANSANT AND ART EXHIBITION

I must attend the THE DANSANT at the ART EXHIBITION and Sale of Paintings by Madam Wu Hsien-fen and Mrs. James Macbeth, given by the American Woman's Club for the relief of Siberian War Sufferers AT THE CARLTON. :: :: ::

EXHIBITION, 3 to 7 p.m. THE DANSANT, 5 to 7 p.m.
Music by the CARLTON ORCHESTRA
Admission \$1.00 Tea extra \$0.50

Tickets obtainable from Members of American Woman's Club.
DON'T FORGET! Next Wednesday, January 22nd at the Carlton, 3 to 7.
(This space contributed by the China Realty Co., Ltd.)

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Co-operation Of World Necessary To Fight Opium

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Says Allied Powers Must Help If
China Is To Be Freed

Insisting that the co-operation and assistance of all nations is necessary if the fight against opium is to be successful, affirming that other powers must follow the lead of the United States and Russia in making the smuggling of opium a crime, and pleading for increased interest in the anti-opium campaign by American women, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, speaking before the American Woman's Club at the Carlton yesterday, asserted that the Chinese people had taken a positive stand on the question and that China needed only the support of the Allied Powers.

He traced the history of opium legislation, lauded the United States for the part played by that country in attempting to aid China to rid herself of the curse and paid his respects to the "Chinese officials and Shanghai merchants who closed the private deal that set the country in an uproar."

Dr. Wu charged that the people of China knew nothing about the opium deal and that when they learned the facts, public opinion asserted itself so strongly that the Presidential Mandate of December 4, ordering the drug to be burned, was issued.

The speaker said that 60 tons of morphine had been smuggled into China since the beginning of the war.

Dr. Wu began his address by stating that he had always been an advocate of women's rights and particularly of woman suffrage as evidenced by his assistance in carrying the banner of "Votes for Women" in London when the cause was tabooed by the majority of people. The existence of the American Woman's Club in Shanghai, with its long list of useful and charitable activities including Red Cross work, Liberty Loan campaigns, Siberian Relief and others, was an example of what could be accomplished by women in times of need.

Like all great causes the anti-opium crusade had seen many ups and downs in the course of its history. After many vicissitudes it took a definite shape in 1906 when Great Britain had made an agreement with China to end the Indo-Chinese opium trade within ten years.

That declaration was a trumpet call to all Chinese throughout the world to see to it that the evil vice which had threatened the life of the nation. No event of Chinese history had done more to prove the vitality of the Chinese people than this supreme effort to rid itself of a national evil.

The late Manchurian rulers were blamed for many things, but the splendid way in which they rose to the occasion and carried out the opium suppression policy would be gratefully remembered by future generations of Chinese.

"It was our most distinguished returned student from America, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, who first outlined the plans on China's behalf. So thoroughly was the suppression campaign carried out in this large country that before the end of five years the Government of Great Britain agreed to end the Indo-Chinese opium trade in an earlier period than ten years if it was found that China had done her share before the stipulated time.

"Then came the Revolution with its attendant disorders and unprincipled men in power in certain provinces began to encourage poppy cultivation as a means of raising revenue.

"But the heart of the people is dead against a reversion of the opium evil in any form whatever," continued Dr. Wu, "and in spite of temporary setbacks, for which the masses of people are not responsible, I have no doubt that we shall yet see the final triumph of our policy."

Dr. Wu then referred to the opium stocks in Shanghai, which were bought from the opium combine of Jewish merchants two years ago.

He said that he did not reflect much credit either upon Shanghai merchants or upon the sagacity or disinterestedness of some of China's officials but it once more showed the strength of public opinion in China, even during these troublous times, for the new President decreed that this poison bought with millions of dollars should be consigned to the flames rather than be allowed to poison the bodies of the people.

After relating the steps taken to examine and burn the opium, Dr. Wu said that neither the Chinese government nor the people alone could deal successfully with this opium problem.

"The country is too vast, her

frontiers are too wide, and her position vis-a-vis international relations is too weak to allow her to cope with the extensive smuggling in opium and morphine which is day by day increasing," he said.

"Under our present strong and earnest President, we shall rigidly suppress the cultivation of the poppy in China, and also establish wherever possible institutions and depots for the treatment and cure of victims of the habit.

"But we appeal to other nations, and particularly to America, Great Britain and Japan to use their best efforts to prevent cultivation of the poppy or manufacture of morphine for vicious use in this country. Once these drugs are unobtainable the smugglers will find nothing to smuggle.

"Although The Hague Opium Convention of 1912 had been signed by the delegates of 43 powers, only four governments had so far ratified it. Until that was done, common humanity and justice demands that this awful trade should be stopped so that the money wasted, one thousand million taels during the last sixteen years in addition to the cost of 63 tons of morphine smuggled into China since 1914, could be utilized for legitimate trade with benefit to all nations concerned."

Dr. Wu concluded, "Some of you are the wives or daughters of American officials residing in China, others are relatives of merchants, educationalists or missionaries, but one and all I am sure, have the interest and welfare of this country at heart.

"A nation is either strong or weak, civilized or uncivilized according to the number of its educated men and women, especially of its women.

"China has lagged behind in the modern world in material progress, in science and in hygiene because her women have been backward. Now more than at any previous stage of her history, do our women need friendly guidance, sympathy and co-operation. American women are noted all the world over for their progress, practical common sense and high ideals, which this recent war has intensified.

"Try to infuse some of these fine qualities into our women and girls by going among them and talking to them. You will find them bright, earnest and receptive. Don't leave all the work to the men. In time to come, when New China really comes into its own, our men and women opium freed, morphine freed and war freed, will raise a monument to you for having encouraged them and led them through a critical period of her history."

The following were elected to membership in the Club at the short business meeting which preceded Dr. Wu's talk: Mesdames S. F. Jones, W. S. Johnstone, H. R. Wright, E. Kelhofer, Pumphrey, Lanthrop, Jaynes, McKee, Steitz and Carleton.

The Literary Department will meet at the Carlton tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to study the old engineering works of China. All members of the Club are invited to attend. The subjects and speakers follow: "The Great Wall," Mrs. Tondoy; "The Salt Wells of Szechuen," Mrs. J. W. Baldwin; "The Canal System," Mrs. H. A. Wilbur; "The Bridges," Mr. A. Q. Adams.

TSINGTAU OFFICIALS ARE MISSING AT SEA 30 Civil Administration Men Leave In Motor Boat, Which Disappears

Kobe, Jan. 8.—About 30 officials at the office of the Japanese Civil Administration at Tsingtau are reported to be missing at sea. It seems that on December 21 they left Tsingtau for Quelpart Island, south of Korea, in a motor-boat called the Izanagi Maru, but nothing has been heard or seen of crew, passengers, or boat since that day. The prefectural authorities at Fukuoka have been asked by the Japanese authorities at Tsingtau to make a search for traces of the missing party.

Sir A. Geddes Demands Death For Kaiser



SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, President of the Local Government Board and Minister of National Service, in a recent speech at London, said the line of policy advocated by the Coalition Government was a peace which, so far as the enemy powers were concerned, should be based on stern justice. He stated further, according to the despatch from London, that the men who planned the war should be tried, and if found guilty should forfeit their lives. "Such men as the Kaiser, Enver Pasha, and the rulers of Bulgaria and Austria should be placed on trial on such a charge that, if they were found guilty, their lives should be the forfeit," he said.

TEA AUCTION IS SUCCESS
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 9.—The tea auction yesterday is generally considered to have been a success. A million pounds were sold, the buyers being believed to represent Scandinavia, Holland and France. About 1,100 per pound was paid for some of the best orange pekoes.



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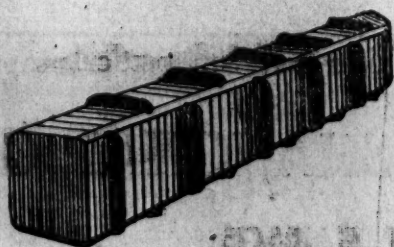
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Zimro Concert Tonight

A very attractive program has been arranged by the Zimro sextet for their second grand concert, which will be given at the Olympic Theater this evening, beginning at 9:15 o'clock. The music will be entirely Jewish and the program in detail follows:

- Part I
1.—Krein—Jewish Suite
(a) Andante Recitative
(b) Andante Allegretto
(c) Andante
(d) Allegro Recitative
Sextet
2.—Milner—Fantasia of Jewish Folk Songs. Solo for Piano, Mr. L. Berdichevski.
3.—Kaplan—Jewish Dance. For two Violins. Messrs. G. Misteckin and M. Rosenker.
4.—Podotser—"Gahl!" Concerto for Clarinet. Mr. S. Belleison.
5.—Gorevitch—"Kol Nidrei." This "Kol Nidrei" is rendered by the Sextet exactly as it is sung in the synagogues on the Eve of the Day of Atonement.
Sextet
6.—Zeltin—"El Zion"
Cherniavski—"After Navdola" by Rabbi. Mr. D. Cherniavski.
7.—Weinberg—Romance for Violin. Mr. G. Misteckin.
8.—Engel—Suite No. 1. Arrangement for Quintet by Mr. S. Belleison.
I.—Chasid Song.
II.—Horevitz.
III.—Gokx Dance.
IV.—Wedding Melody.
V.—Skoonka Dance.
VI.—Chasid Dance.

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MAYO FOR BIG NAVY, MILITARY TRAINING

America's Salvation And Peace
Of World Depend On This,
Says Admiral

MADE INSPECTION ABROAD

Quotes Beatty: 'Would Not Ex-
change 36 American Destroy-
ers For 42 British Craft'

New York, November 25.—"The salvation of America and, indeed, the peace of the world, lies in our having two things—a big, efficient navy, and universal military training," declared Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo Tuesday. Admiral Mayo, just back from a three months' inspection trip covering all American naval operations abroad, was at the Hotel McAlpin, in New York, where he discussed his conclusions drawn from the war.

His declaration was in response to a question as to the Secretary of the Navy Daniel's recent plea to Congress that the "big navy" program be carried out despite the ending of the war.

"I am heartily in favor of the Secretary's program," said Admiral Mayo, "and I still am firmly convinced that, and America had universal military training long ago, we never should have had to go to war. One thing I am glad of is that a great many American Congressmen have crossed the Atlantic since we entered the struggle. These men have seen and learned much and I anticipate that they will be more sympathetic, as a result, with the aims and ambitions and needs of the navy. I am sure many of them can not have failed to learn that it is better to spend millions for fighting ships, than billions of money, and countless lives as well, that eventually must be sacrificed because of lack of preparation."

Proud Of The Atlantic Fleet

He said he came back full of pride and enthusiasm for what the American navy has done abroad, and he had nothing but praise for "the splendid youth of America." He explained that the American vessels operating abroad were in reality a part of the Atlantic fleet, of which he is in command.

"I can say that I found everything in splendid shape, with just one qualification," he said. "That was in the matter of getting all the flying craft we needed, and naturally it was a long job to build up, often from the very beginning the tremendous ground facilities that we required. However all that was brought to a satisfactory stage just about the time the war ended, and had it gone on there would have been nothing to complain of as to the navy's part in the air."

"The way our young men, thousands of them, altogether unaccustomed to such work, turned in and dug the foundations for buildings, erected the frame work, and even put up the steel, deserves the highest praise. Not only that, but the way our boys turned to on all their jobs, and made good, has made me intensely proud of them. They deserve well of the country. One respect in which their behavior aroused my particular admiration was in their conduct toward the foreigners with whom they were thrown in intimate contact for the first time in their lives. They made friends, and when they came back they are going to leave a mighty good impression behind them. Their experience abroad has had the finest effect on them as a whole, and I am confident they are going to come back broadened into better citizenship."

"Of course, we can't keep all these young fellows in the navy, but I hope a lot of the best of them are going to stay. The opportunities are very good, and while it still is true that the best way to get into the navy is to get a regular appointment to Annapolis, nevertheless it has become comparatively easy for enlisted men to take the Secretary's examinations and go there, or to rise to the grade of warrant officer and then get sent to the Academy. I am sure a lot of them have acquired the habit and are so imbued with the attraction of the sea, that they will stay with us."

"I think it is a fair matter for self-congratulation," he said, "that we compared well with the other over there. We went over realizing that they had been at it or more than three years."

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS

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TELL YOUR GIRL ABOUT THE
QUARANTINE AT CAMP
WHILE THE CAMP GAY DOG
CALLS UP HIS STRING OF MOLLS.



and expecting to find that wherever our procedure differed from theirs, we were wrong. But I am able to say now that in all technical matters such as range-finding, fire, control, and direction, range recording and the like, we were up to the best there is. Nor need we fear any comparisons at marksmanship. Of course, the only open shooting we had was at submarines, since there was no fleet action in which we took part, but our target practice showed us up mighty well. At the start of the war we were in better shape than we had been for many years, and though extraordinarily rapid expansion lowered our efficiency for a while, we soon came back to first-class shape."

"Do the British concede all this?" he was asked.

"They say they do, and I am convinced they are quite sincere about it," was the reply. "Admiral Sir David Beatty expressed his personal gratification to me that we were able to send a fleet of dreadnaughts over there, and that they were able to fall right into the work, just as though they had been doing it always. The British Admiralty made similar expressions of appreciation to me."

"On one occasion when I was discussing the comparative merits of American and British ships and men with Admiral Beatty, he said to me: 'I would not exchange the thirty-six American destroyers that I have under my command for forty-two British destroyers. Your men are less specialized and more all-round seamen. Your destroyer commanders know their ships. When one of them reports to me at the end of his five days' tour of sea duty he can tell me all about his engines and his boilers and everything else. Now the British destroyer commander, if he wanted to talk about some trouble with his

machinery, probably would bring his chief engineer along with him to explain the technical side of his problem."

Turning to a discussion of anti-submarine warfare, Admiral Mayo said that every one in authority was most conservative in estimating achievements in terms of submarines destroyed. Neither the British nor the Americans, he said, actually recorded a U-boat as being certainly destroyed unless they had practically incontrovertible evidence.

"They are not satisfied with observing bits of wreckage or a trace of oil on the water or anything like that," said he. "Of course, if they sink a submarine and pick up survivors, they are sure of what has happened, and that particular U-boat goes in the record."

"I have no official figures as to how many U-boats the American navy accounted for. I have heard or seen recently that there were fifty U-boats which never returned to their bases. Perhaps they were caught in the Dover barrage or sunk by the North Sea fleet. Who knows? Perhaps they still will be digging them up from the

bottom of the English Channel for the next two or three years."

"Did America contribute any one outstanding factor to the success of the anti-submarine warfare, and were early predictions that American inventive genius would accomplish some such result justified by actual experience?" was the next question.

"No," Admiral Mayo answered. "I cannot say that we brought any conspicuously new thing to this type of naval warfare. You see, there was a free interchange of ideas among all the associated belligerents, and everybody worked to develop any device suggested by any one that seemed to have merit."

"That was true of such devices as the elaborate underwater listening apparatus, but there was no typically and strictly American invention which in any sense revolutionized submarine warfare. Depth bombs from destroyers, the convoy system, patrols of seaplanes and dirigibles, and a combination of every other proved weapon were what did the work."

Admiral Mayo said that naval air-men flying land planes had done excellent observation and bombing work in Belgium.

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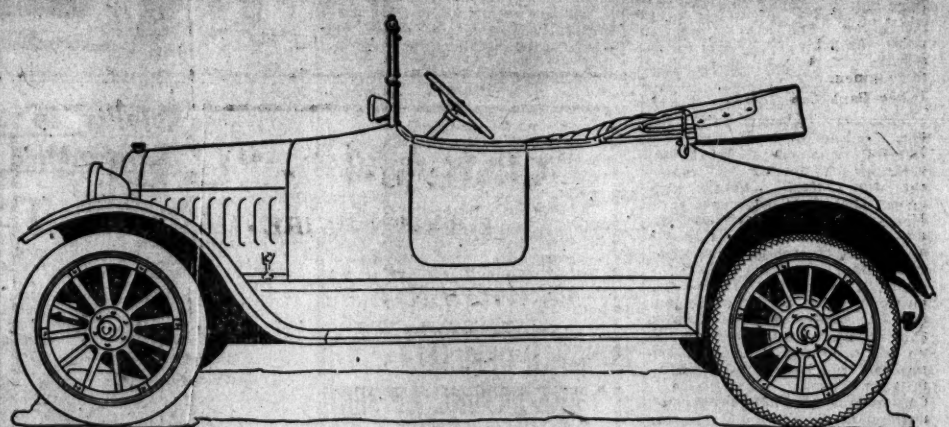
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Sports Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

With reference to your statement in today's paper that the Wilkows Football Club were playing eight men in the game against the Jewish Recreation Club, I beg to say that at first the Wilkows had a full team and that owing to the Jews having only nine men they decided to have ten men each side to make the game even. This game is against the J. R. Club 2nd XI.

Thanking you for your space,
Yours faithfully,
R. J. MOLEM.

Basketball Practice

There will be basketball practice at the Rowing Club at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. All men interested are asked to be on hand.

Club Concordia Upheld In Court

(Continued from Page 1)

from all legal obligation arising out of the mortgage agreement. This right to redeem is inchoate until the time fixed for the repayment of the mortgage debt arrives, but if the mortgagee before that brings an action for the possession of the mortgaged land, the mortgagor is entitled to redeem at once. When no time is fixed for the repayment, which generally only happens when the mortgage is by deposit of title-deeds as in the present case, the right to redeem is complete from the first.

In the ordinary way, where a mortgage debt is called in the mortgagor meets the demand in one of three ways: he realises the security and pays off the mortgagee out of the proceeds; or he provides the money out of his other resources and takes a reconveyance; or he gets the assistance of another lender who pays off the mortgagee and takes a transfer as security. In the present case, the mortgagees are seeking to call in the mortgage debt while the mortgagors are debarred by an act of State from availing themselves of any of these remedies. The mortgage money in fact has been converted into realty and of that realty plaintiffs are in de facto possession, not as mortgagees by virtue of the decree or order of any court but as liquidators by authority of the Chinese Government. In these circumstances there is, in our opinion, no jurisdiction in this Court to decree a sale of the property as prayed. Nor can plaintiffs claim an order for repayment of the amount due under the mortgage when they are admittedly not in a position as mortgagees to restore the mortgaged property to the mortgagors. The parties are equally under disability by reason of the seizure, and defendants are entitled to judgment.

Other Bank Cases Up

The case against F. Bornemann and Co. brought by the Bureau of Liquidation of the German Bank came up for hearing on judgment summons before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Nieh in the Mixed Court yesterday. Mr. Stallmann appeared for the defendants and Mr. G. D. Musso for the Bureau of Liquidation.

Mr. Musso questioned Mr. Stallmann as to whether Karl Breitung and Co., appearing in the Hong Kong list as the head of the defendant firm, were not partners. The witness replied in the negative and said his firm were agents for Breitung and Co. Mr. Musso applied for an attachment of all books of the company, which was granted, leave to apply being given to the defendants.

Other cases heard included those against the Ostasiatischer Lloyd, for Tls. 6,547.1; Walter Schaff and Co., for Tls. 5,585.00; Hamburg Amerika Line, and Tsingtau Unterstutzungs-fonds. The first was adjourned till tomorrow, the second two were adjourned indefinitely and the last named was discontinued.

C.P.O.S. WAR RECORD

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services have carried, from the outbreak of hostilities to December 31, no fewer than 1,041,000 troops and passengers all over the world. The total loss of troops carried caused by enemy action and irrespective of disease has been eight.

The Canadian Pacific steamship Minnedosa was the first steamer to sail on her maiden voyage from Great Britain to Canada after the outbreak of war and when the Minnedosa, of the same company, sailed from Liverpool to St. John, December 3, she was the first steamer to sail on her maiden voyage after hostilities ceased.

German Armistice Delegates Arriving At French Lines



GERMAN DELEGATION ARRIVING AT FRENCH LINES

Remarkable reproduction of the official drawing, picturing the arrival of the German armistice delegation at the French lines. The automobiles bearing the delegates flew the white flag, and were preceded by a detachment of German

engineers who built a roadway of planks through the mud of "no man's land." No photographs were made of this historic happening but, official artists of the Allied Governments reproduced the great event.

News Brevities

Mr. Alfredo de Almeida Brandas, the Brazilian Minister to Peking, will arrive in Shanghai today. He will leave here for Stockholm where he will be Brazilian Minister. During his sojourn at Shanghai he will be guest of Mr. Hugo Reiss, the Brazilian Consul-General.

Mr. A. H. Leslie, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., has been elected a special member of the Red Cross Society of China and has received the Society's gold medal and certificate in recognition of his services in relief and charity work for the Society.

With the completion of the torpedo boat destroyer Rizal, the vessel constructed at the expense of the Philippine Government for the use of the United States during the war, it will be sent to Cavite Naval Station. With the Rizal will be sent a submarine of the most modern

type, with a steaming radius of 5,000 miles. Both these vessels have been ordered to Philippine waters.

Mr. Liu Jen-shih, former Tschun of Hunan, who has been elected President of the Citizens' Association for Permanent Peace, will make a speech on internal peace tonight at 8 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A., 129 Sechiuen Road.

Peking papers announce the engagement of Miss Edith Lovelock to Dr. D. E. Bryan Brown of the Anglican Mission, acting medical officer of the British Legation.

The death is announced of Major C. G. Bush, formerly of Newchwang, of the Army Service Corps, who died as a result of an attack of influenza pneumonia. He died at a casualty station on the Western front. His brother, Major H. F. Bush, was with him when he died.

The wedding of Mr. Philip Stanley Cassidy, of the Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank, and Miss Margaret Johnson Rodger, daughter of Mr. A. Rodger of the China Sugar Refinery, took place at the Union Church, Hongkong, January 15.

A measure aiming to prevent Filipino women from marrying others than natives of the Philippine Islands has been introduced in the lower house of the Philippine Legislature.

The Tientsin Branch of the Bau-

que Industrielle de Chine has purchased the premises at the corner of Rue de France and Rue St. Louis, Tientsin, for Tals 100,000, the transfer of the property to be made March first. Messrs. Travers Smith and Sons now occupy the premises.

Filipinos in the United States have started a campaign for immediate independence for the Islands. The committee is publishing a bi-month-

ly journal called The Filipino Independence Journal.

The German properties in Tientsin British Concession have been valued by Mr. McLaren Anderson, and the schedule sent to Shanghai for the consideration of the official liquidator, Mr. A. J. Moscop.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to China, is expected to leave for home this month. It is also reported that Mr. Boppe, the

French Minister, has been called home.

The Japan Times states that the subject of the Imperial poetry competition this year is "Snow Scene on a Sunday Morning."

A Peking despatch of January 16 states that the appointment has been announced in Holland of Mr. Ounjendyk, who was a few years ago on the staff of the Netherlands Legation in Peking, as Netherlands Minister to Peking, in succession to Mr. F. Beelaerts van Blokland.

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Divinas del Marques	412	25	9.00	6.75
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Lindas	39	50	8.00	6.00
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Concha Bouquet	91	50	9.00	6.75
Bonitas	49	25	7.00	5.25
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 22, 1919

Unity In Peace As In War

THERE is an impression of a discordant clement marring the preliminary discussions at the Peace Conference just opened, but this must not be taken too seriously and we must not be alarmed if we find that progress toward complete agreement on all questions is slow in coming. Long strides are being taken toward ultimate concurrence of views among the various states represented at the Conference, but there is necessarily some conflict of aspirations and diversity of interests, and for that reason, the fashioning of a new world, which is the accepted task of the Peace Conference, must, like evolution, be a matter of slow growth. Those who are inclined to be impatient or nervous have to be reminded that the acceptance in principle by all the Allies of the League of Nations idea is a happy augury, and the treatment of this question as a preliminary measure at the Peace Conference is a distinctly hopeful sign. Precisely what the duty of the Allies is at the preliminary peace conference was admirably and eloquently outlined by M. Clemenceau in the French Chamber of Deputies last Thursday in the following terms: "We think that in this preliminary conference we must reach a complete accord at all costs, so that we may present ourselves at the general discussion forming one bloc. If we really wish to form a League of Nations, it is necessary that each of us shall have the inclination of mind which will permit the keeping alive of this society, which is bound to come into existence. We have only one goal: worthy to crown this war by a full agreement of the civilized nations for a high ideal of lofty humanity."

Toward that ideal, which represents the sum of human aspirations, the eyes of the world are set. That is why we think there is little danger of the Allies jeopardizing the fruits of their hard-won victory by allowing any cleavage of opinion to retard the world movement toward a new order of things. Any such cleavage cannot be permanent. There is little doubt that the temper in which the delegates will approach daily the council table will be in the spirit of the appeal addressed to the Allies by M. Clemenceau, that is, the need of absolute unity. If unity was possible during war, there is little reason to fear lack of unity during peace. President Wilson has just told the assemblage at the Peace Conference that they all admire M. Clemenceau's common sense, and Mr. Lloyd George has assured the assembly that the Permanent President of the Peace Conference will not permit time to be wasted. We may trust M. Clemenceau to imbue every member of the Conference with his own common sense, idealism and the desire to get things done. Common sense, conciliation and concession should be the keystones of the proceedings. The world wishes the Peace Conference success in its great mission. And it will be a success.

Smashing Bismarck's Empire

(New York Tribune)

KURT Eisner, the provisional head of the Bavarian Republic, seems to be maneuvering to detach Bavaria from the German Empire. In so doing he reflects the popular dislike and distrust of Prussia which Bavarians made no bones about avowing, even up to the outbreak of the war. It is probably also his aim to secure better terms for Bavaria by going to Paris and asking for a separate peace. The union between the South German states and the rest of the German Empire has not been a highly congenial one. The South Germans are a more natural, simple and amiable folk than the Prussians or the Low Germans of the Baltic and North Sea coasts. They were never militaristic until the Prussian drill-

master took them in hand, after 1871. In 1866 they sided with Austria against Prussia. Leopold, the deposed King of Bavaria, is said to carry in his body a Prussian bullet—a memento of one of the one-sided battles in which the Prussians overwhelmed the ludicrously unprepared Bavarians.

It would not be strange if Bavaria's separatist policy met with encouragement at Paris. The Allies have to face the appearance of a new German-Austrian state, anxious to federate with other German states. To permit German Austria to enter the old German Empire would more than recoup Germany for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, Posen, part or all of West Prussia and part or all of Schleswig. Territorially and in population, Germany would be an actual gainer through the war.

Allied policy contemplates a weakening of Prussia, the real plague spot in Germany. That policy would be promoted by the detachment of the South German states from the Bismarckian empire. German Austria is strongly Roman Catholic. So is Bavaria. These two units would constitute a homogeneous state. They are contiguous and their populations are sympathetic.

German Austria will have an area of about 40,000 square miles and a population of about 8,000,000. Bavaria has an area of 30,000 miles, and in 1910 had a population of 6,778,291. A combination state would be about as large as Missouri and would have a population equal to New York's and Ohio's.

Württemberg and Baden lie between Bavaria proper and the Bavarian Palatinate on the west bank of the Rhine. They might be willing to join a South German confederation. Württemberg is Protestant. Baden has a Catholic majority, although the former reigning house was Protestant. Were these four states to combine and pursue an anti-Prussian policy Prussia's influence in Central Europe would sink to what it used to be before the days of Frederick the Great. For Hanover, Oldenburg, the free cities and perhaps even the Rhine provinces would naturally seek to break away from a weak and discredited Prussia.

Eisner is trying to undo Bismarck's work. His justification is that a German empire under Prussian hegemony has been a ghastly failure. It has not brought the South German peoples either security or free development. Prussian megalomania has landed all the German states, north or south, on the brink of ruin. Why, then, retain a political relation which has been a curse and a liability?

Bavaria is not as hated in the world today as Prussia is. By repudiating Prussianism she may win back in part the respect of neutrals and enemies. That is the Eisner logic. It is also a logic which fits in with Allied interests. Prussia has been a bandit nation for centuries. Anything that limits her power for evil in the future is a contribution to the peace of the world.

In The Midst Of Them

By Margaret Bell Merrill
(Old Cross Bulletin)

"The Americans were greatly surprised to see a number of little children kneel in the street as the flag was carried by."—Cablegram from Paris.

Why so patient, standing there, Edouard and small Pierre, Georges, Yvette, and Marie-Claire

"When the troops come marching by," (Quoth the small Pierre)
"Mother, wilt thou lift me high,
That we may see them, thou and I?"

"Mother, are they fair to see?"
(A busy tongue—Pierre)
"Have they little boys like me,
Left at home across the sea?"
(Alas! Alas! Pierre)

"Mother, we have waited long!"
(Long, indeed, Pierre!)
"The sun has grown so hot and strong—
Surely none has done them wrong?"
(God forbid! Pierre)

"Mother, who did send them here?"
(The gift of God, Pierre)
"But then there is no need of fear,
And on thy cheek I see a tear."
(The tears of hope, Pierre)

Down the boulevard a cry—
A bugle note is flung on high—
The Stars and Stripes are passing by!

"The gift of God," quoth small Pierre,
His hat on breast, his curls are bare.
He knelt upon the pavement there.

(Five young children kneeling there—
Georges, Yvette, and Marie-Claire,
Edouard and small Pierre.)

"Fairest flag of Liberty,
Carrying hope across the sea—
A little child has hallowed thee,
And made of thee a prayer!"

Ominous Signs Appear On Political Horizon Of Japan

Under the caption "At the Beginning of a Restless Year," Mr. Uchida Roan, a well-known critic on social and literary matters, publishes a solemn warning to his countrymen in the January number of the Taiyo, dealing specially with the ominous indications of this rice riots last year and pointing out the dangers that lie in the steady increase in the cost of living. His article is of much interest as showing the anxiety with which thoughtful Japanese view present conditions in this country.

After sympathetically referring to the tragic end of the Tsar, he proceeds as follows:

"When his 'History of Fifty Years' since the Opening of the Country to Foreign Interference was published seven or eight years ago, the then Count Okuma gave a dinner to the parties concerned at which the late Prince Tokugawa Kelki, the last representative of the Shogunate regime, was present. Proposing a toast in honor of the noble guest, Count Okuma remarked: 'In the histories of all countries, when a revolution takes place it is the common fate of the fallen ruler either to be banished or fly the country or to be killed. The Prince is the only ruler who has undergone a revolution and yet is in enjoyment of honor and prosperity. This is to be attributed to the great wisdom and foresight of the Prince.' Okuma's eloquence is well-known, but never was I so impressed by a speech as by this brief toast. The fact of the late Prince Tokugawa having outlived the revolution of the Meiji Restoration so successfully was of course largely owing to the wisdom and foresight of the Prince and his entourage, as pointed out by Okuma. But it was also due to the healthy and moderate or temperate disposition of the Japanese nation."

Mr. Uchida then goes on to make some reassuring remarks in a similar strain, to the effect that the national character of the Japanese is different from that of the Russian people, and expressing confidence in view of the past history of the nation that there is no reason to fear this healthy and sober national character will be shaken from its foundations, however fiercely the political typhoon may rage on the other side of the sea. He does not think that the Japanese nation are possessed of any great mental peculiarity to themselves, but he believes that at the same time the national character of the people is not so weak and frivolous as to be carried away by a thought or idea imported from a foreign country. But he goes on to say:

The Problem Of Living
"What the Government should pay attention to is not such an academic topic as national character, but the practical question of living. Nearly half a year has passed since the outbreak of the rice riots; but the price of rice has been rising all the time. Both the former and present Ministries have been persistent in giving utterance to optimistic views. But their optimistic views have always been belied by facts. Notwithstanding that wicked speculators in rice have been punished, notwithstanding the sale or distribution of foreign rice, the appearance of new rice in the market, the abolition of Customs duty on foreign rice—despite all this the general tendency of the price has been affected not in the least, but is getting higher every day."

"Should things be left alone as at present, there is no knowing how far the price of rice may rise by May or June. Some experts believe that it will probably go over ¥1.00 per koku. As things are going, this cannot be rejected as an utterly nonsensical exaggeration."

"Anyhow, there is no doubt whatever about the fact that rice is deficient. At the beginning of October last, there was practically no rice left in Osaka, and the citizens pressed the Prefectural Office for the supply of any kind of rice, whether it be Chinese or Korean, and at any price—even at ¥1 per shu, and both the authorities of the prefecture and the citizens were busily occupied for a week with the work of collecting and allotting rice. This I learned from a creditable gentleman living in Osaka, who said he had feared that if the shortage had continued two or three days longer there would have been another outbreak of rice rioting. When things come to such a pass, it is no longer the question of price or quality, nor is it a problem of the poorer classes alone, but a menace to the secure living of a few rich people whose storehouses are stuffed with rice."

"This state of things was no doubt due partly to the unsatisfactory manner in which the local authorities attended to the supply and distribution of rice. But now that it has been ascertained that in view of the present population of the country there will be an annual shortage of rice to the amount of 5 million koku, the nation must be considered to be in great danger in regard to its staple food. What is to be feared is not the tendency of popular thought, but this great problem of insecurity of living."

"What measures do the authorities and leading publicists propose in order to relieve the situation? They are all negative measures, such as the reduction of food, the use of substitute food for rice, etc.; and these negative measures they want to force upon the middle and lower classes alone."

"If the whole nation were to unite in reducing its consumption of food, nobody would complain, even though each person was reduced to two bowls of boiled rice instead of three, or rice gruel instead of boiled rice as one of his three daily meals, or Chinese rice or mixed rice and barley instead of Japanese rice. But while some people are leading daily a more luxurious life, why should others be compelled to work hard and put up with coarse food?"

The Rising Tide Of Resentment
"Listen to their voices! We have been working these three or four years as honestly and diligently as before; and yet our living has deteriorated year after year and month after month. First we have been obliged to give up the habit of taking some liquor at the evening meal; then we have parted with tobacco, and then with fish and meat. Japanese rice has been replaced by Korean, which has in its turn given place to Chinese rice, and yet that is not going to be the end. Our rich neighbors are not gifted with greater knowledge and ability than we are, but they get richer and richer every day with their hands in their bosoms. They enlarge their premises and rebuild their houses. They have discarded jirishiki and are driving about in motor cars, busying themselves about nothing. What good did they do in the pre-

vious life, and what sins did we commit to have to live so different a life from theirs?"
"The danger lies latent in this voice of complaint. The class of people who are most worthy of commiseration is the so-called middle class. When the middle school teachers in Tokio met together the other day to discuss the problem of their salaries, some proposed that they should all dine together at a cost of ¥1 per head, but the proposal fell to the ground, and only those who were so disposed joined the party. At least this was a report given in the newspapers, and I think it was a well-founded report. I have been informed by a certain educationist that at the time when a certain meeting of educationists was proposed, it was discussed whether the subscription should be ¥1.20 or ¥1.50, and in the end it was decided by a majority vote that it should be ¥1.20 because the meeting would not be attended by many were the subscription to be ¥1.50. Such are the straitened circumstances of that class of people. Great danger lies in this difficulty of living among the educated classes."

"When they are in easy circumstances, men are lords of creation. But menaced by famine, it is shown by many a famine story that they betray their animal origin and do not hesitate to feed upon each other. The revolution in Russia, and the riots in Germany were directly due to lack of food. Even though a certain idea or thought may be dangerous, it is like fuel—it does not burn of itself. In order to explode it wants matches—that is, insecurity of living. I say therefore, what is to be dreaded is an apprehension about living rather than a 'dangerous thought'."

"On this New Year's Day, I express the sincere hope that rice riots will not be repeated this year. How are we to extricate ourselves from the present crisis of living? This is not a problem concerning others, but one in which every one of us is intimately concerned."

People Must Rule, Says Harden

"Majesty, the war is lost!"
Helmuth von Moltke, then Chief of the General Staff of the German army, made this declaration to the Kaiser in September, 1914, just after the turning point in the first battle of the Marne, when the German legions were stopped short by Joffre at the gates of Paris and had begun their great retreat.

Maximilian Harden, the famous editor of Die Zukunft, made this revelation in a sensational speech at Hamburg on October 27, last, on the eve of the German upheaval.
"Bernstorff told me," said Herr Harden in the course of his speech, "that to the very last moment of his stay in Washington he had lied and lied and lied to President Wilson—without knowing that he was lying. The Foreign Office told Bernstorff to say one thing and then proceeded to do the other."

Only brief excerpts of Harden's speech were permitted to get out of Germany at the time, and the full text of what he said is only now available from German newspapers.

In opening his address, Harden expressed the hope that the dying days of the year would bring an armistice and peace.

"But an imperative pre-condition for either," he continued, "is that we make ourselves free from traditions and preconceived ideas, that we look into the future with clear eyes and keen judgment, and that we mercilessly draw the lines between that which was and that which is."

"Many hopes have been shattered and buried. Events have hampered the realization into all brains that it is impossible to vanquish three or four-fifths of the world's inhabitants."

"It was a mistake, which was bound to bear bitter vengeance, to measure this war by the standards of former wars, and it will be a new grave mistake to base upon those standards false conceptions of honor in connection with the possible outcome."

"Once, perhaps, there was a period in this war when victory in the ancient sense slipped past us by a hair's breadth: In September, 1914."

"But the Marne retreat, which wrecked the plan of overrunning France, gave a different turn to the war. The clear-thinking and clear-seeing Moltke at that time—in September, 1914—went to the Kaiser and said:

"Majesty, the war is lost!"
In reporting this juncture of the

speech, the Hamburg papers describe the great audience as being seized by a tremendous emotion. There were wild cries of, "Hear, here!" and for several minutes there was such restlessness and noise that the speaker had to wait.

Harden's accurate sources of information, always have been his chief asset. There have been times when he proved in court sensational revelation of another nature, and there was not one in that Hamburg audience who doubted his word. However, when he quoted Moltke's words, the realization that they had been deceived in an unbelievable systematic manner for four years seemed to break upon his hearers with crushing force. When calm was restored, Harden continued:

'Triumph Escaped At Marne'
"Triumph had escaped us then and there—at the Marne, in September, 1914. But even if triumph had been ours it would have left us friendless and joyless in the world. But it was then that the first opportunity to make a good peace was missed, for the reason that those in control of this gigantic undertaking looked upon it always through military, never through political eyes, because these pigmies ignored Bismarck's most important and sincerest aim—to secure the superiority of political thinking over military logic."

"There was a second opportunity for a liquidation of the war, and it, too, was allowed to pass by. That was in the middle of 1916, when many military factors had been successfully brought into play by us without bringing us to the ultimate goal."

"It was then that the work of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz began to take the center of the stage. The controversy about U-boat warfare set in."

"His aides and abettors were Herr Zimmermann—Secretary of the State, otherwise without ill repute—and Helfferich—God only knows how such men came to such offices."

"I hope and wish that these three men will brought to trial before a high tribunal. (Stormy applause.)"

"Characteristic for the whole conduct of the war is—as I am in a position to prove—the 'mathematical' activity of a certain statistician who in a personal report to the Kaiser demonstrated that England was absolutely bound to sue for peace within a very short time thereafter. And this gentleman con-

(Continued on Page 7)

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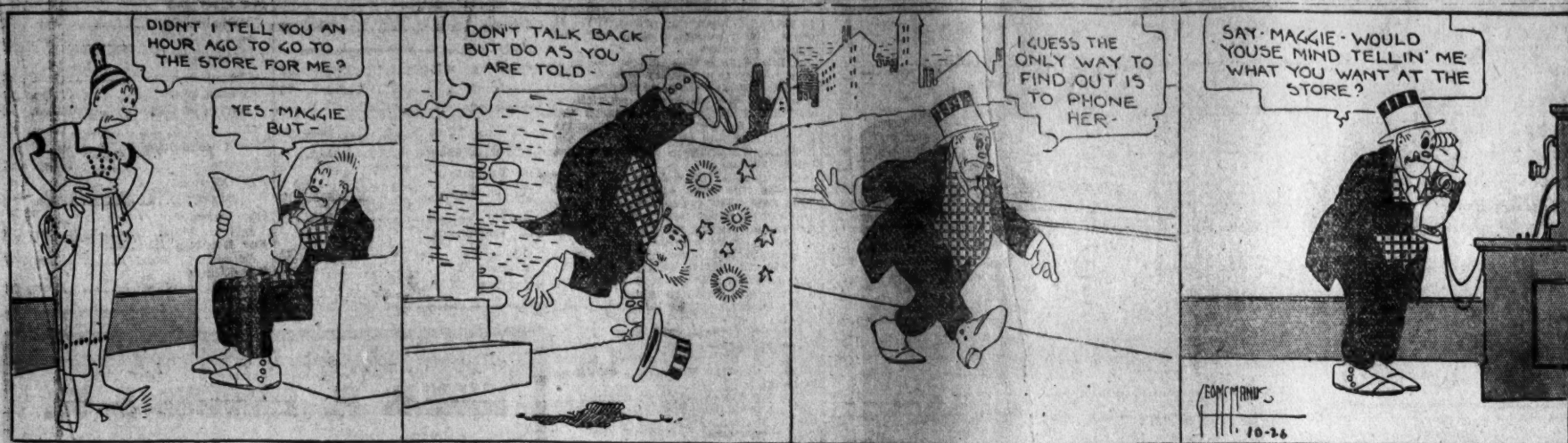
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



The Marvels Of Quicksilver

By Garrett P. Serviss

Reading in a bulletin of the Geological Survey of new discoveries of mercury deposits in Arizona, I am reminded of the extraordinary character of that wonderful metal, which is very imperfectly known to many of us, notwithstanding the fact that it is an "ancient" element.

It is no wonder that mercury puzzled the alchemists and led the more superstitious among them to imagine that it was a kind of tricky spirit, with whose aid limitless marvels might be performed. It is no wonder, either, that they named it for that commercial traveler of the gods, Mercury, just as they bestowed the same name upon the glittering little planet that dodges from sunrise to sunset skies, and back again, with ceaseless activity, confronting the god of day far more closely than any other planet can bear to go.

It is equally easy to see why in the

wonder-worshipping middle ages they called it quicksilver, i.e., "live-silver," for there is no other inanimate thing that bears so striking an appearance of animation.

It seems "all alive." It is a metal that runs about with ferret speed, after foling itself up into a little ball, from whose never resting and exquisitely polished surface the reflected face of the surrounding world appears condensed and transformed into a sparkling smile.

Strike it, if you can hit such a scurrying thing, and it is dashed into a hundred minute spherulets, every one carrying the same bright smile, only minimsed, and as they meet in their wild courses these globules coalesce, until the ray reflection grows and melts into one again, when the original ball, has collected all the scattered children once more under its shining shell.

A metal (a brother, chemically, to iron and lead and gold) which in our everyday world exists in the liquid instead of the solid state, and refuses to become solid at all until the temperature has fallen 40 degrees below zero, and which, on the other hand, is so ready for anything frolicsome and full of movement and vivacity that if heated to only 360 degrees, far below red heat, it puts on the freedom of a vapor and becomes as colorless as air, though seven times as heavy. So eccentric a metal as that is certainly well calculated to make us wonder. But its marvels do not cease there.

When you drop a bit of quicksilver on a clean sheet of paper or a clean glass plate it gathers itself up in a little glittering ball, because the cohesive forces of its own molecules are all focussed toward their common center and are not opposed by any adhesive force tending to make them adhere to the paper or the glass.

But if you drop the same quicksilver on a plate of metal or on any surface in such a condition that adhesion readily takes place it will spread out, more or less and the wonderful animation of its former movements will be lost. Mercury has an affinity for other metals, which is manifested by its actually dissolving many of them, and this fact lies at the bottom of its altered behavior when it comes in contact with them. But the explanation of its curious changes of conduct depends upon the property of "surface tension," which, through the cohesive attraction of their molecules, causes "all liquids to behave as if their free surfaces were stretched skins."

Everybody who wishes to keep abreast with the flying world in these days of scientific achievements ought to look into the subject of surface tension. It is truly fascinating. It is one of nature's poems.

The property of mercury of dissolv-

ing certain metals and forming amalgams with them has given it great importance in the extraction of gold and silver from their ores. When rock containing gold in minute particles is crushed and shaken up with mercury the latter dissolves the gold, forming an amalgam free from the rock substance, after which the mercury can be got rid of by heating it, leaving the gold free. So this volatile metal serves as a kind of lure for the capture of members of its own species: its embrace is a Judas kiss.

There are other properties of mercury which breed fear of it. It is so subtle in its powers that not only can it, under pressure, pass through a chamois skin, leaving nearly all impurities behind, but when placed upon the human skin it is capable of entering into the blood, leaving no trace or marks on the exterior. It is believed that it passes into minute globules through the ducts of the skin and once inside it enters the circulation of the blood in a different form, and may produce great and serious effects, some beneficial, others not. Perchloride and iodide of mercury are probably the most powerful antiseptics known to medicine. They will kill any and every microbe.

In the war mercury served in the detonator division. In the form of fulminate, like a little blue devil, it set loose explosive forces that shattered armies and blew forts into dust.

A Story Of St. Mihiel

Although the story of the fight that wiped the famous St. Mihiel salient out of existence and into history has been slipped into comparative obscurity by the armistice, the lessons taught there by Schoolmaster Pershing still are being told, some for the first time, except among soldiers from the states who had a part in the American army's first big independent venture.

One of them is the strange tale of a queer appearing vehicle that puffed along, looking determinedly close on the heels of the flying Yankees who obliterated the salient and restored to France the terrified population of the picturesque town. Four years of inactivity as masters of that jagged cut into the Allied lines had done little more for the German soldier than give him time to mull over the tales of barbarity by which the German high command hoped to imbue the Hun fighters with an inhuman hatred of the Americans. The Germans in St. Mihiel believed implicitly the specially distributed stories of their officers that Americans cut the throats of prisoners taken by them.

It was not long after the big American drive smashed against the Hun front lines opposite St. Mihiel when the first German prisoners were being marched toward the American prison cages. Up across the shell-torn area came the puffing little vehicle, snorting and grunting as it struggled along, causing among the Germans who could see it much agonised amazement; smoke curled upward from the funny little stack that topped it. Out across no man's land the vehicle lurched and lipped, shells falling always just far enough away to leave the thing unscathed.

Suddenly the thin smoke stream lessened and died. The snorting ceased, the lumbering vehicle slowed its progress, then stopped dead in the sheltering depths of a shellhole. Up to the ridge of the hole the Yankees marched their captives. Then the Germans jumped in fright, wondering whether some deadly tank of boiling oil had been brought up for their torture, as the doughboys shouted at the top of their powerful Yankee lungs: "Oh, you, Kay See!"

That was all the harm there was in the queer-looking little vehicle that nestled down in the shellhole and which the Germans thought for a time was some new instrument of torture devised by the men they expected

would cut their throats. It was nothing more than the "soup on wheels" as the American fighters term the Knights of Columbus traveling kitchens, which move with divisions in action, and deal out hot refreshments to the American soldiers right up under the screaming shells.

The captive Germans stood off, rightened, as the doughboys guarding them crowded up to the secretaries, who poured out hot soup as fast as the soldiers found containers in which to receive it. Then the Kaiser's fighting men learned the real reason of the way an American treats its captured enemy. "Give the Heines some," drawled a big Tennessee mountaineer, as he leaned on his rifle. They-all ain't had a square dish of soup since the crown prince heard a shell whistle, and that-all's a good long time!"

The Heines took the soup and tasted it, timidly at first, then with less show of fear, as they noticed that the soup given to them came from the same big boiling pots from which the doughboys were drawing their steaming ration. They were the same prisoners who 15 minutes later were telling the truth about German lines and strength and supplies and conditions to American intelligence officers. They had learned their lesson of American sportsmanship out there by the little K. of C. field kitchen.

People Must Rule, Says Harden

(Continued from Page 6)

cluded his sanguine statements with the remark:

"Please God, Your Majesty will then reject England's petition for peace!"

Drove America To War

"Instead of striving for an understanding with America, situated as we were in a strong military defensive position, we drove that hemisphere into hostility against us. The leading politicians were helpless in the face of this whole world catastrophe, as may be seen from a short dialogue that took place in the moment of the declaration of war. At Prince von Buelow's astonished glance, prompted by Bethmann-

Hollweg's decision for war, Bethmann exclaimed:

"Why, Excellency, it will be a violent storm, but it will be short."

"In such spirit, with such errors, the war was entered upon and carried on from stage to stage. There was a third opportunity for peace. It was when Russia collapsed from within. The road to peace then was deliberately blocked by the inherently unnatural and untrue 'peace' treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

"Thus came the crisis of last September. Army headquarters suddenly conveyed the wish for a sort of government with which the enemies would negotiate and one which would quickly bring about an armistice.

"Late, but at last, Ludendorff, had gauged the situation correctly.

"I can still see the surprised and broken members of the Reichstag. Bulgaria had deserted us. Only a

short time before she had received 250,000 new uniforms and equipment pieces from us. Turkey is in a status of separate peace—despite the 50,000,000 in gold which Talaat extricated from Berlin in the eleventh hour.

"Bernstorff is homeward bound because he does not wish to witness the entry of the British in Constantinople. The Dardanelles already are officially closed.

World Arbiters Task

"It is in connection with our isolation that we have to consider the exchange with President Wilson. A gigantic world arbiters task has been placed in his hands, and strong influences are counteracting it—influence which we should not aid and abet by insinuations against the President."

Harden then justified the Allied and American demands for proper guarantees prior to the granting of an armistice. Apart from other reasons, he said, such a demand by President Wilson may be explained psychologically "for he has had bad experiences with former German Governments."

"The old system has worn itself to death," continued Harden. "The spirit of the 'mighty-theory' must vanish."

"As for the Kaiser—a pilot who is not on deck in the hour of danger makes himself dispensable."

"Thunderous shouts of 'Bravo' followed Harden's subsequent statement:

"By the grace of God and 'by divine right'—these things are of the past. It is now: 'By the people's will.'"

"The idea has triumphed; and the socialisation of mankind begins. In the new world order the inherent strength of the capable German people will gain a lotter and nobler place, and, looking at it from this viewpoint, the war is not lost for us. The sacrifices have not been in vain."

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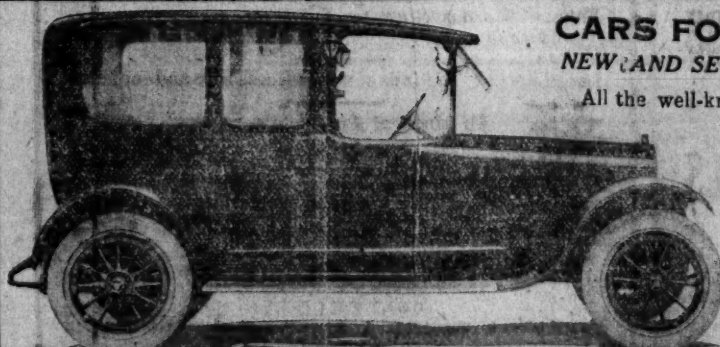
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INFLUENZA TAKES TOLL IN MIKADO'S KINGDOM

10,000,000 Persons Attacked
One-Seventh Of Population;
Insurance Companies Lose

The investigations of the Japanese Home Department regarding the incidence of the influenza that has been prevalent since October have not yet been completed, but, as already mentioned, the total number of those who have been attacked by the disease is roughly put by the authorities at 10,000,000. The population being put at 70,000,000, it means that every seventh man has been attacked by influenza in Japan.

It is stated that deaths from influenza, with pneumonia complications, have considerably affected the life insurance companies, and in this connection the Japan Health Society has made investigations with regard to the 15 leading companies in this line. According to these investigations, there were 1,554 deaths among assured between October 11 and January 10, 1,114 deaths being due to pneumonia following influenza. About 80 percent of these deaths were of persons of from 20 to 45 years of age. The insurance money paid by the companies as the result of these deaths totaled ¥763,500.

It will be remembered that influenza was very rare in the autumn of last year. According to investigations made by the military authorities, there were 29,000 cases in the spring, 140 proving fatal. In the autumn there were 24,000 sufferers, of whom 300 died, while since the beginning of December 13,000 cases have occurred, 270 cases having already proved fatal.

Formal Pledge To Return Kiaochow

(Continued from Page 1)

success. We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the Great Powers to contribute to the progress and civilization of the world and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose. We have no intention whatever to interfere in the internal politics of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency of taking advantage of the domestic trouble in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression.

For Peace in China

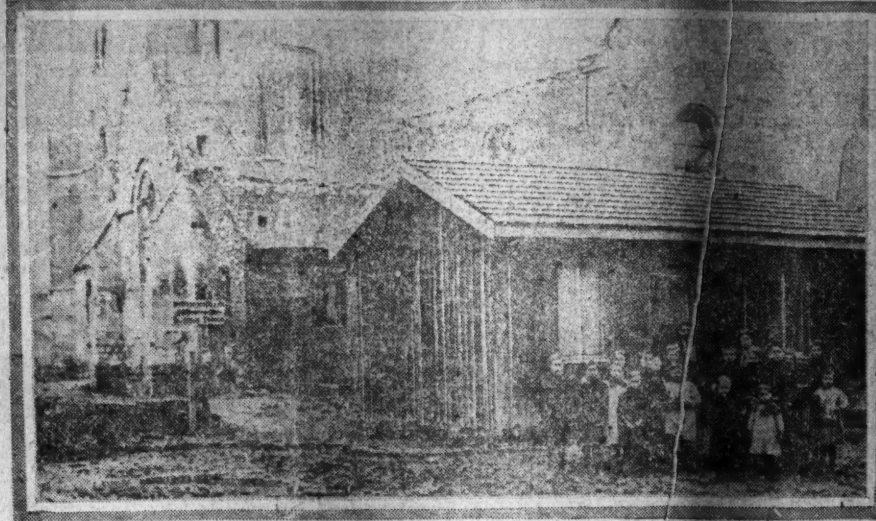
"Turning to Chinese questions, it has been a source of grave concern to us that the protracted civil strife in that country has proved as disastrous to the welfare of China herself as it is harmful to the interests of the Foreign Powers. We, therefore, rendered our friendly advice to both of the contending factions, on December 2 last, in conjunction with Great Britain, France, America and Italy. Further, in view of the present situation of that strife, it was apprehended that any financial help given to China at this juncture might give rise to general misgivings and hamper a speedy settlement of the pending differences, to the serious disadvantage of China and Japan alike. Accordingly, we have come to the decision to refrain from giving to China any financial assistance either in the form of a loan or in any other manner calculated to create the apprehension that it might foment political complications in that country. The Government cannot, however, undertake to discourage any financial and economic enterprises of their nationals so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of the special relations between the two neighboring and friendly nations. It is gratifying to note that the two contending elements in China have since then suspended their military activities and that a body of opinion in favor of the speedy inauguration of a peace conference is now in a fair way to becoming realized. It is the ardent hope of the Government that Chinese statesmen of various political affiliations may speedily establish peace and unity within the borders of the Republic in order to keep pace with the situation of the world.

"In view of the mischievous rumors circulated abroad from time to time in regard to our policy in China, I have to say a few words here by way of explanation. It goes without saying that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China as elsewhere, neither does she contemplate any action which might militate against the development of the legitimate interests and welfare of the Chinese nation. We have solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and the open door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness such as will bring about a lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain a sincere friend of China and to use our best endeavors for the development of her brilliant future for China and for the promotion of the general well-being of the Chinese people.

To Return Kiaochow

"We are, therefore, particularly anxious to deal in a spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come up before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests. Upon the acquisition of the right of free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiaochow we would restore it to China in accordance with the provisions of the notes complementary to the treaty of May 25, 1915, regarding the Shantung Province. At the same time we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural

Red Cross Builds Schoolhouse For French Children



FRENCH CHILDREN ATTEND PORTABLE SCHOOL. The American Red Cross is aiding wonderfully in the work of the reconstruction of France. This photograph shows one of the improvised schoolhouses built by the Red Cross. The school is built amid the ruins of a chateau.

resources of China in order to assure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both Government and people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighborly relations with Japan, would not deny us the needed cooperation in this respect. They may certainly count on our ready assistance, regardless of the nature and magnitudes of the case, that may arise in the realization of their legitimate aspirations which would at all be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China, not to mention the question of the financial and economic aid necessary to the security and happiness of China in general.

"With the complete collapse of the Teutonic Powers, the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The ideal underlying this movement is to assume the definite establishment of a lasting peace based upon justice, and this ideal is on all fours with the traditional policy of the country. Japan has (? no) aspiration but to seek the consummation of the free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace and to have the open door of the whole world assured the legitimate and rightful sections of the nation. An impartial student of the history of the Empire

will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy. The life of a nation is eternal. All aggressive designs and artful machinations are only destined to breed a lasting sore in the heart of a nation and they impair forever the dignity and prestige of a state. With this conviction we are determined to pursue a fair and clear policy in all international relations."

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, January 2, 3 and 4.—The following were the prices realised at the Auction this week:

Sheet.	Singapore per lb. Centes.
Smoked Fine Ribbed.....	78 7/8
Smoked Good Ribbed.....	73 1/2
Smoked Fine Plain.....	71
Smoked Good Plain.....	63 5/8
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.....	60 1/2
Unsmoked Good Ribbed.....	58
Unsmoked Fine Plain.....	56
Unsmoked Good Plain.....	50
Crepes:	
Fine Pale Thin.....	77 1/2
Good Pale Thin.....	74 1/2
Good Pale Blanket.....	71 1/2
Good Brown Blanket.....	60
Fine Brown.....	54 1/2
Good Brown.....	50 1/4



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Catalogued for sale, 4,245,366 lbs (about 1,895 tons).

Sold, 2,097,444 lbs (about 937 tons). Owing to the Christmas holidays there was no auction last week, but considerable business was put through privately at advanced prices, 80 to 81 cents being reported done for the Standard grades.

A few days before this week's auction, however, a slightly weaker feeling set in after receipt of the information that the American restrictions were only abolished as regards the quantity to be imported, whereas Import Licenses still have to be obtained by the shippers before shipment can be effected.

The quantity offered for sale at our auctions this week aggregated about 1,800 tons. There was a moderate demand throughout from both manufacturers and dealers, most interest being shown in prime parcels. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold between 75 and 74 cents. Only two lots, however, obtained 75 cents, and the average may be given as 74 1/2 cents. One particular lot fetched 75 1/2 cents.

Fine Pale Crepe sold from 77 1/2 to 74 cents, the average being about 77 cents. A few lots obtained higher offers, but were withdrawn owing to high limits.

The top-prices mark an advance on our last price-list of 1 1/2 cents for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and 1/2 cent for Fine Pale Crepe.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe were rather neglected and sold at about same prices as last. A few lots of Plain Smoked Sheet and Unsmoked Sheet found buyers. Brown Crepes met with a fair demand and advanced on an average about 2 cents.

Good Dark Crepes were also wanted at a similar advance, but bidding for this grade was somewhat erratic. Barksy Crepe was nearly unchanged.

The sale stretched over 2 1/2 days, and the demand slackened somewhat towards the close. The tendency appears to be steady.

(Meyer and Measor.)

Good Dark.....	46 23/4
Barksy.....	35 1/2
Scrap.....	35 1/2
Virgin and Pressed.....	37 27/32
Loose.....	27 1/5
Sheet: Cupwashing.....	56 1/2

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For Seattle

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For Tacoma

Araba Maru.....	Jan. 16
Javary.....	Jan. 16

For Vancouver

Montague.....	Dec. 29
Bessie Dollar.....	Jan. 13
Empress of Japan.....	Jan. 18

For London, etc.

Allai Maru.....	Dec. 27
Yokohama Maru.....	Dec. 28
Toyama Maru.....	Jan. 3

For Liverpool

Polyphemus.....	Jan. 4
Tamba Maru.....	Jan. 29

For Marseilles

Ganges Maru.....	Dec. 22
Genzan Maru.....	Dec. 23
Adrien Badin.....	Jan. 4

For Copenhagen

Katia.....	Jan. 13
For Odessa.....	Dec. 25

For Europe

Shika.....	Jan. 18
For Europe.....	Jan. 18

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For Saigon.....	Jan. 7
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THE OWNERS of the above Wharves having sold the same to the MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY hereby give notice to holders of Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts covering goods stored at the said Wharves that all such documents are to be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919, in exchange for new documents which will be duly issued by the Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

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Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.
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We understand that a certain party under the name of Edgar H. Bloch has been using our name as his address and stating that he is employed by us. We wish to warn the Public that this party has never been employed by us, nor is he connected with us in any way whatsoever.

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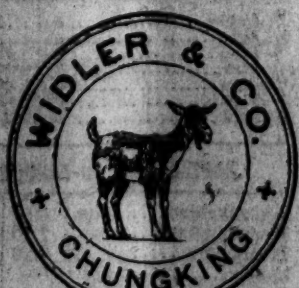
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Amusement Advertising
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Page 14

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TO LET, small well-furnished
rooms, with board. Good table.
Moderate terms. Apply 6 Quinsan
Gardens.
20913 J.23

TO LET, near Bund, a com-
fortably furnished apartment of four
rooms, together with bath, kitchen
and servants' quarters. Apply to
Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.
20921 J.23

TO LET, in Carter Road, com-
fortable furnished, bedroom with
verandah and with large bathroom
in private English family. With or
without board. Apply to Box 36,
THE CHINA PRESS.
20901 J.22

SMALL COSY single room free,
with bathroom. Good home ex-
cellent board. Moderate terms.
Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA
PRESS.
20910 J.19

ROOM and Board. Quiet street.
Good cooking closely supervised.
Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA
PRESS.
20855 J.25

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road,
at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six
roomed residence with attics, tennis
court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls.
100. Apply on premises.
20927

TO LET, beautifully furnished,
detached house in French-town;
garage and spacious lawn; four or
six months from March 1st. Rent
Tls. 150. Apply to Box 33, THE
CHINA PRESS.
20898 J.25

TO LET, modern, nicely furnish-
ed, detached, seven-roomed resi-
dence; Western district, with tennis
court, garage and stabling. Would
sell new furniture (used seven
months) at reasonable price. Apply
20 Yates Road.
20868 J.22

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; de-
tached foreign residence, nine rooms,
garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month.
Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27
Nanking Road.
20860

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations
of agreements, letters, legal docu-
ments, advertisements, articles and
commercial documents and litera-
ture undertaken by translator
experienced in consulate, syndicate,
journalistic, commercial and official
translation work. Accuracy ensur-
ed and confidence respected. Please
apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1
Museum Road or P. D. 159, Hai-
ning Road, opposite West End
Lane.
20861 J.25

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a lady to teach the
piano in a girls' school. Apply St.
Mary's Hall, Jessfield.
20929 J.24

WANTED, experienced steno-
grapher, by American export and
import firm. Apply to Box 48,
THE CHINA PRESS.
20928 J.25

TEACHER (Chinese) of English
wanted for outpost. Adequate
salary and accommodation. Prefer-
ence given to college graduate
with experience. Apply to Mr. M.
Ting, 61 Honan Road.
20912 J.23

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, black and white Japanese
dog, female; reward. Finder please
notify Box 42, THE CHINA
PRESS.
20915 J.23

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY stenographer and typist of
long experience, having held posi-
tions of trust, wishes position with a
reputable firm. Has executive
ability and can take charge of a de-
partment. Apply to Box 41, THE
CHINA PRESS.
20916 J.24

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST:
Young lady with some home experi-
ence in Pitman's shorthand and
typewriting, wishes position; willing
to start with small salary. Apply to
Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.
20920 J.23

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, complete riding outfit
(astride), consisting of hat, coat,
breeches and leather boots, suitable
for a tall slender woman. Original
cost \$110.00. Willing to sell at
\$70 or nearest offer. Can be seen
by appointment. Apply to Box 49,
THE CHINA PRESS.
20930 J.24

FOR SALE, Scripps-Booth 2/3
seater car, in splendid condition,
good as new, only been driven by
owner. 20 miles per gallon guar-
anteed. Tails 1,100, or nearest.
Apply to Box 47, THE CHINA
PRESS.
20924 J.26

FOR SALE, piano in good condi-
tion, \$250 or nearest offer. Also
one International Savings Bond 37
months paid. Will accept \$275 or
nearest offer. Apply to Box 46,
THE CHINA PRESS.
20923 J.25

FOR SALE, one "Indian" Flat
twin motor cycle, 1918 model, in
first-class order and condition.
Those interested please apply to
Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.
20919 J.26

FOR SALE: One "Milburn"
closed electric car, in excellent con-
dition; most economical car to
operate in Shanghai. Carries four
passengers, runs 18 miles an hour;
will run 50 miles on one charge.
Anyone can drive in a day. Recently
thoroughly overhauled and
painted. Owner leaving for home.
Car can be seen at Andersen,
Meyer and Co., car number "1538."
Reply to Box 23, THE CHINA
PRESS.
20861 J.25

WANTED a gentle horse, suitable
for carriage and riding. Apply to
Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
20899 J.24

FOR SALE, French language ma-
chine, together with 32 records and
five books of instruction. A bargain
for students of French. Also, one
half-plate camera, symmetrical lens,
and nine books form slides and
stand, all in good condition. Apply
to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.
20900 J.22

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 21, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Yangtze Insurance \$210.00
 Yangtze Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 9.10 March
 New Engineering Tls. 25.00 Mar.
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 130.50
 S.M.C. 5% Debs. 1914 @ Tls. 73.00
 Sui Manggis Tls. 3.75
Official
 S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1905 @ Tls. 89.00
 Kungshik Cotton Tls. 13.75
 Yangtze Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 8.60
 Sumatras Tls. 108.00

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)
 Paris, January 20. (Via Lyons and Koukai).
 Paris-London cheques 26.00
 War Loans: 3 percent 63.25
 4 percent 1917 75.75
 Liberty Loans:
 4 percent 1915 75.75
 5 percent 93.00

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.
 The output of crude oil for the week ended 19 inst. was 260 tons.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 21, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

@ 5/0 = Tls. 4.00
 @ exch. 72.6 = Mex. \$5.51
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
 @ 119 = Tls. 84.03
 @ 72.6 = Mex. \$115.74

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.325
 S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 253
 Copper Cash per tael 1213
 Native Interest Tls. .08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 48.45
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 25.98
 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London Demand 5/0 1/2
 India T.T. 338 1/2
 Paris T.T. 650
 New York Demand 45 1/2
 Hong Kong T.T. 119
 Japan T.T. 43 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 232 1/2
 Singapore T.T. 46 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/1
 London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/2 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/3
 London 6 m/s. Docy. 5/3 1/2
 Paris 4 m/s. 88 1/2
 New York o/d. Docy. 120 1/2
 New York 4 m/s. Docy. 123 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 Roubles 1300 = Tls. 100
 Roubles 100 = Mex. \$10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates

For January
 Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/1 1/2 \$1
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ 684 France 7.40
 " 0.74 @ 121 1/2 Gold \$1
 " 1 @ 421 Yen 2.61
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.28
 " 1 @ — Roubles —

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, January 10.—Today's rates are as follows:
 Consols, 2 1/2 percent for account, 159.
 French Renties 3 percent for account, 105.
 Cheques on London at Paris, 105.
 Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York, \$4.76 1/2.
 Japanese 4 percent Bonds, 82.
 Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 percent Loan, 154.
 Bar Silver, 48 1/2.
 Bank Rate of Discount, 5 percent.
 Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills), 3 1/2 percent.
 Exchange Hongkong (Document Bill at 60 days), \$4.74.
 Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bill at 60 days), \$4.74.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares, 104 1/2.
 Shell: Ord. 15 1/2.
 Indos: Pref. 14 1/2.
 Indos: Def. 13 1/2.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, January 10.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:
 Egyptian P.G.E. Sakellaria 27.40.
 M.G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 17.50.
 Good Middling Texas 1 1/2.
 Inch staple 20.83.
 Plantation Rubber, January 10 to March 2.14.
 Hominy's & Co. Shirts 23.
 Calver's 10 lb. Shirts 43.
 Taylor's 40s. Yarn, unquoted.

Hankow Market

Hankow, January 15, 1919.

Finance And Money Market

There was not much offering during the week with the exception of a few gold dollar bills, and only a small demand for T.T. although some banks were sellers for "cash" at high rates.

Tael T.T. on Shanghai in the Chinese market were firm at 97 1/2 to 97 3/4, closing at 97 3/4 for cash and near delivery with foreign banks unwilling sellers.

Dollars firmed up during the week closing at 70.4 buyers and 70.6 sellers Chinese market.

Interest: 11 percent, after being 16 percent Changsha Exchange; 23, after being 28.

Imports

We have to report a quiet market, with nothing doing.

The approach of China New Year is already affecting business and both clearances and inquiries have fallen off.

Exports
 There is no chance to report in Home markets. Local supplies are scarce, and there has been a big rise in hides, while goatskins are also rising strong. Other commodities are for the most part weak with a lack of demand, and the present scarcity of silver is forcing dealers to make concessions in their prices. Small quantities of wood oil and tallow are reported to have been purchased.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service
 London, January 9.—The Bank of England of rate of discount is 15 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities 17 percent.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
 London, January 9.—Today's silver prices were:
 Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/2, steady.
 Moderate trade demand.
 Previous quotations, London, Jan. 9:
 Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/2, steady.
 London, January 7:
 Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/2, quiet.
 Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/2, quiet.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, January 10.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot, 2s. 1 1/4, paid.
 April to June, 2s. 1 1/4, paid.
 Tendency of market, quiet.
 Previous quotations, London, Jan. 9:
 Spot, 2s. 2 1/4, paid.
 April to June, 2s. 2 1/4, paid.
 Tendency of market, weak.
 London, January 8:
 Spot, 2s. 2 1/4, paid.
 April to June, 2s. 2 1/4, paid.
 Tendency of market, quiet.
 Total stocks in London and Liverpool 16,134 tons.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, January 9.—Today's metal prices were:
 Standard Copper G.M.B. 93 15 0
 American Electrolytic 99 10 0
 80 percent Copper 105 0 0
 Lead L.B. c.i.f. per ton, Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 40 0 0
 Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse, f.o.b. (1/extra in tank) 21 10 0
 Mott's Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 3 percent) Nominal
 Standard Tin (cash) 252 5 0
 Spelter (only soft) f.o.b. 56 0 0
 Galvanised Sheets 24 10 0
 gauge f.o.b. 31 0 0
 Standard Tin (3 months) 248 10 0

Ex-Crown Prince Explains Everything So Satisfactorily

For The Fatherland He Would Even Be Willing To Enter Factory As A Common Laborer

Oosterland, Holland, December 9.

Frederick William Hohenzollern, who still claims the title of crown prince of Germany, talked to a correspondent of the Associated Press today in the small cottage of the village pastor on the island of Wieringen, where he is interned.

The former prince stated at the beginning: "I have not renounced anything, and I have not signed any document whatever."

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States, or France, I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory."

"At present everything appears chaotic in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Saw Defeat in 1918
 Asked what, in his opinion, was the turning point of the war, he said:

"I was convinced, early in October, 1918, that we had lost the war. I considered our position hopeless after the battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our general staff had not suffered a case of nerves."

"I tried to persuade the general staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business, and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this."

What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power, he declared, was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming superiority in numbers attained by the Entente Powers since America's entry into the war which had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces.

"My soldiers, whom I loved and with whom I lived so continuously, and who, if I may say so, loved me, fought with the utmost courage to the end even when the odds were impossible to withstand. The refugee prince went on: "They had no rest, and sometimes an entire division numbered only 500 rifles. These were opposed by fresh Allied troops, among whom were American divisions containing 27,000 men apiece."

Explains Departure From Front
 Describing how he left the front, Frederick William declared:

"I was with my group of armies after the Kaiser left Germany. I asked the Berlin government whether they desired me to retain my command. They replied negatively, and I could not continue to lead armies under orders of the soldiers' and workers' council."

"Therefore, I came to Holland, without hindrance. No shooting or bombing occurred and I quit the army with the greatest regret after having participated in the trench life with the soldiers for so long."

"I have not been in Germany for a year and from the beginning of the war I have taken only three or four fortnight leaves."

Speaking of the beginning of the war Frederick William asserted:

"Contrary to all statements hitherto made abroad, I never desired war and thought the moment quite inopportune. I was never consulted, and the report about a crown council being held in Berlin to decide the war, I deny on my oath. I was enjoying a

at a watering place when mobilization was ordered.

Says Papa Didn't Want War
 "My father also, I am sure, did not desire war. If Germany had sought the best opportunity for making war, she would have chosen the period either of the Boer War or the Russo-Japanese War."

"From the beginning I was certain that England would enter the conflict. This view was not shared by Prince Henry and the other members of my family."

"People have credited me with warlike intentions. But I was only a soldier with a desire to see the army kept thoroughly efficient, and I worked hard to bring this about."

While blaming war with the failure at Verdun. "But I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days, but I was not properly supported."

"I thought that the Verdun attack was a mistake. Should have attacked to the eastward of Verdun where there would have been great probability of success."

Von Hindenburg A Plunderer
 The ex-crown prince was rather bitter regarding the work of the general staff, which he asserted was responsible for numerous mistakes, including the attack in March, 1918, which he was ordered to make, contrary to his own view, and was compelled to obey. He declared that Ludendorff was the mainstay of Germany's warlike activities, while von Hindenburg was a mere figurehead.

Ludendorff and his staff continually underestimated the enemy's forces, he declared, and never believed that America's contribution of soldiers was as great as it actually proved to be.

Frederick William declared, himself to be an admirer of President Wilson, who, he felt assured, would bring about a peace of justice for the German people, and concluded:

"Any humiliation of a nation containing 70 million people would only leave a feeling of revenge. Such a nation cannot be crushed."

Says Terms Very Severe
 "The armistice terms are very severe and almost impossible of execution, as the Entente Powers are taking away a large portion of the means of transport."

Asked whether Germany, if victorious, would not have imposed even more severe terms, he expressed the belief that such would not have been the case.

When the Brest-Litovsk treaty was mentioned he said its terms were hard because in Russia the Germans were confronted by the Bolsheviks.

With regard to air raids on unfortified cities, the former prince declared, the bombardment of Paris and the deportation of women from the occupied districts to work in Germany, Frederick said he had always

entirely disagreed with these policies.

He Called Air Raids "Silly"
 "The air raids on London and other towns and the big gun used against Paris were useless militarily, and in fact, silly," said Frederick William.

"Orders to submarine commanders were read differently by various officers, who went much too far. Regarding air raids, I suggested two years ago an international agreement confining air activities to the actual war zone, but my opinion was entirely disregarded. I was again told my job was to command my armies."

Says Hail Mapped The War
 In connection with Germany's actions in Belgium at the beginning of the war the ex-crown prince said that the German general staff had informed him that Field Marshal Hail was in Belgium in July, 1914, making a complete military survey for future operations. When it was suggested that the German staff had done the same thing, Frederick said he knew nothing about it.

German diplomats, he declared, had made "awful" mistakes, being unable to see the viewpoint of the countries where they were stationed and misreading opinion in other countries. Referring to the notor-

ious Kaiser telegram during the Boer War, he said:

"My father was made to send this telegram by his political advisers."

Boy Teaches Him Language
 The former crown prince is living a very simple life now. He is about the island, chats with peasants, and is learning the Dutch language from a small boy. He says he is interested, although in reality not interested, as all the other German officers have been permitted to leave Holland. He does not expect his wife to come to Holland. She will remain in Berlin to superintend the education of their children.

Frederick William discussed various subjects quite frankly with the correspondent for two hours, but requested that some of the matters under discussion should not be published.

Tuesday, January 21, 1919.

WEATHER

Bar at 23° F. inches 30.57 30.57
 Variation for 24 hrs. -0.14 -0.14
 Variation for 12 hrs. -0.05 -0.05
 Wind-Direction NNW NNW
 Wind-Miles per hour 6.2 5.1
 Temperature (Fahr.) 27.8 29.1
 Humidity % 91 91
 Visibility 0-10 10
 Rainfall inches .00 .00

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
 November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 6. Local 5. Mail 3. B. & C. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Manager.

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Directors and Agencies:

Bankers: Hanoi, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchou, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

Branches: Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Societe Generale de Paris; Societe Generale de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France; Societe Generale de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France; Societe Generale de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangso Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Kianex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000

Head Office Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kugawara (Tokyo), Otaru.

Branches: London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro- prietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
O. T. M. Perkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Farr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchou, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drifts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Russian Government 5,000,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

PAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchou, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JESZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

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Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JESZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$300,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$12,279,000
Reserve Fund \$1,296,352.00
Special Reserve Fund \$1,899,853.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Harbin, Manchou, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HUAN CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of \$5000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on a monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital: Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000

Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Harbin, Manchou, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:

London: International Banking Corporation.

New York: International Banking Corporation.

San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.

Boston: American Express Company.

Tokyo: Bank of Chosen.

Kobe: Bank of Chosen.

Osaka: Bank of Chosen.

Yokohama: Bank of Chosen.

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 84-11 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.

Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 65 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. A. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office: 322 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.

Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu.

India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore.

Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.

Republic of Colombia: Medellin.

Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.

Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with the National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.

Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000

Reserve Fund H.K. 240,000

Investment reserve fund H.K. 40,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of April 7th, 1914, and October 1st, 1918.

Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 30	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Jan. 31	—	Vancouver	Metville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.	
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Feb. 2	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	China Maru	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Feb. 22	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.R.	
Feb. 23	—	New York via Panama	Bloisfontein	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Mar. 2	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Mar. 3	—	San Francisco	Shanyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.	
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Pushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 24	—	Kobe	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 24	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Br. R. V. F.
Jan. 25	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kamano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 25	—	Nagasaki	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Santo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yayoi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 7	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE AND INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 25	—	London, etc.	Pembrokehire	Br. Glen Line
Jan. 25	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr. M.M.
Jan. 26	—	London	Calisto	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 27	—	London	Benary	Br. G.L. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	London	Romeo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 31	—	London	Tajima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Marseilles	Portos	Fr. M.M.
Feb. 3	—	London, etc.	Mitsuna Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 4	—	Bombay	Dunera	Jap. P.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15	—	London	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Nora	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 22	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 26	—	Marseilles	Hector	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 26	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 3	—	London	Glenavy	Br. Glen Line
Mar. 3	—	Lahore, etc.	Novara	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Gleniff	Br. Glen Line
Mar. 3	—	London	Eron	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 22	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 22	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Foochow	Haeen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	—	Foochow, Kiang & Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 23	—	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 24	—	Hongkong and Manila	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 26	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kailong	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Singao	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	—	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 2	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Tingchow	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 23	D.L.	W'wei, Chefoo & Tiao	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 24	4.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Br. R. V. F.
Jan. 24	6.00	Ussuriysk and Dairen	Suma Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 25	—	Tsingtao and Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 28	8.00	Dairen		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	Chl. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Latung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tales Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kobon	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 21	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 21	—	Hongkong and Canton	Kwanglee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 21	1.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan. 21	D.L.	Wuhu	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 21	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kwai Lee, Captain J. Banett, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tales Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Postage Wharf on Thursday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Chartered Steamer Hwa Lee, tons 1,151, will leave on Thursday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Naganida, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haeen, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 22, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on January 22, at 3.00 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1.00 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kailong, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, January 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Suiyang, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, January 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kailong, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Suma Maru, Capt. N. Iwasaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Monday, Jan. 27 at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Friday, Jan. 31, at 10 a.m. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Naito, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Luzon Maru, Captain D. Iamigum, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at — For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, March 2, Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Colusa Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa May 1

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Tons	Capt.	Departure
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KATORI MARU	19,000 Capt. I. Noma	Feb. 3
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(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Tons	Capt.	Departure
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima	Jan. 28
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KOKURA MARU	4,500 Capt. S. Ito	Feb. 7

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Tons	Capt.	Departure
KUMANO MARU	9,500 Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima	Jan. 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000 Capt. R. Arakida	Feb. 1
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki	Feb. 5

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE

Tons	Capt.	Departure
ATHURA MARU	16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

Tons	Capt.	Departure
KAWACHI MARU	12,500 Capt. S. Ikawa	Jan. 24

FOR HONGKONG

Tons	Capt.	Departure
KATORI MARU	19,000 Capt. I. Noma	June 29

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

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Important Section in the Tokyo - Peking - Harbin - Shanghai Routes.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of Mukden

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Route from Shanghai: Shanghai - Nanking - Tientsin - Peking - Tientsin - or Hankow - Mukden - (Port Arthur - Dairen - Mukden) - Seoul - Fusan - Shimonoeki - Nagasaki - Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

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Issued by Agents of the following Steamer Lines: N.Y.K.; T.K.K.; C.P.O.S.; P.M.S.S.C.

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AMERICAN BANKERS
READY TO HELP CHINA

Mr. John Jay Abbott, Coming To Look Over Situation, Is Prominent Chicago Financier

Tokio, January 12.—Mr. John Jay Abbott, who will visit China, according to cables received yesterday, is not associated with the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co., as stated in the despatch. Mr. Abbott is vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, the largest banking institution in the United States outside of New York City.

The Continental and Commercial Bank was not a member of or interested in the original group of American bankers in the 5, 6, or afterwards 4 Power Loans to China. Mr. Abbott visited Japan and China last year, when he was accompanied by Mr. Job Morton, one of the leading financiers and business men of the Middle West and a director of the Continental and Commercial Bank, which had made a loan of five million dollars to the Chinese government. Notwithstanding some disappointments in Chinese methods of finance, as revealed to Mr. Abbott during that visit to Peking, his interest in China has continued and increased and he has been the most active factor in the reorganization of the new American group in which his bank will take an active part. Mr. Abbott spent considerable time during the past year in New York and Washington in connection with this work.

Over a year ago the bankers representing the American group decided to re-enter the international group on earnest solicitation from the other Powers, but the State Department at Washington declined to support them. In June of last year the State Department requested the bankers to take up the matter, and after assuring themselves that the government would not lead them into another withdrawal and at great loss, as was forced upon them during the early days of Wm. J. Bryan's administration, they consented to take up the matter.

Loan Now Ready
An international loan of fifty million dollars was planned but this has not yet been effected probably due to conditions in China. A prominent American banker recently said: "When China places her governmental affairs on a sound basis to deal with and settles the factional questions, the international group will be prepared to finance such a government to a liberal extent." Mr. Abbott's visit is no doubt, in connection with investigations on the spot in regard to contemplated loans.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Vladivostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	7.30	..
Hankow	Wuchang	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Amoy and Hongkong	do	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Australia via Hongkong	Suiyang	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	21.00	17.00	..	..	21.00	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Foochow	Kohoku M.	11.30	..	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong	China	13.00	..	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	do	13.00	..	..	..	14.30	..
Friday, Jan. 24							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Japan Ports	Penna	15.00	..	..	..	14.30	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	21.00	17.00	..	..	21.00	..
Saturday, Jan. 25							
Hongkong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	(Sphinx)	8.30	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	9.00	..	..	..	8.30	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'frica, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	do	8.00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Kalfong	21.00	17.00	..	..	21.00	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penna	14.00	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, Jan. 27							
Hongkong	Singan	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	..
Wednesday, Jan. 29							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	17.00	..	..	..	..	..

† Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post 12 noon on January 23.

R: Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 10	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
M.M.B.	—	—	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..
WTW	Oct. 18	—	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
P.O.B.I.	—	—	El. Caboto	It. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	Kiangsu	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	Lithuan	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	Tsoutai	Chl. cr.	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	Kanzen	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	Chenden	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	Houpong	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
P.N.B.	Nov. 8	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	Nov. 15	—	Chienan	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	Nov. 11	—	Fukong	Chl. g-b.	..	..	..	..
—	Dec. 21	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..
M.M.B.	Jan. 7	—	Woodcock	Br. g-b.
P.O.B.I.	Jan. 11	—	Ree	Br. g-b.
M.M.B.	Jan. 16	—	Cadmus	Br. g-b.
Op.	Jan. 17	—	Sara	Br. g-b.

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S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" . . . FEBRUARY
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" . . . APRIL

Sailings For San Francisco

S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" . . . FEBRUARY
S.S. "TANCRED" . . . MARCH

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Friday, January 24, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Saturday, January 25, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

Tuesday, January 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.F.
Oct. 1	Japan	Melhu Maru	Jap.	Am.
Oct. 23	—	Stasia	Am.	Stasia
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chl.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	Chl. W. & Co.
Nov. 11	—	Kienhsin	Chl.	Custom
Nov. 13	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chl.	Shingling
Nov. 20	—	Meichuen	Am.	Spenny
Nov. 26	—	Kanfu Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 7	—	Likin	Chl.	Customs
Dec. 9	Cruise	Shiuechi Maru	Jap.	Am.
Dec. 17	—	Vladivostok	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 23	—	Foochow	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Wenchow	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 28	—	Hongkong	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	—	Taiwan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	—	Chinwangtao	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	—	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 9	—	Kishidima M.	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	—	Fukui Maru	Jap.	Am.
Jan. 13	—	S. van Koetel	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	—	Justin	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Jan. 14	—	Esperanza	Jap.	Am.
Jan. 14	—	Ranyel Moru	Jap.	Am.
Jan. 16	—	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 16	—	Tanhu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—	Hsinfong	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 16	—	Kibi Maru	Jap.	Am.
Jan. 16	—	Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 16	—	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 17	—	Welshun	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	—	Anlans	Br.	A. P. Co.
Jan. 18	—	Fumi Maru	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 19	—	Hankow	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 19	—	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 19	—	Yomi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 19	—	Yeiin Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 19	—	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 19	—	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.M.T. Co.
Jan. 19	—	Hansen	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 20	—	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	—	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 20	—	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	Toku Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	Kwaike	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 20	—	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

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THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

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APOLLO THEATRE Tonight

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

Epoch 7: "The Last Exploits of Caderousse"

Interest is now speeding up and here we have a really great episode packed with fine acting and good scenery. Don't miss this part

Pathe's British Gazette — American War News
News from old Blighty The Best War News Yet

"Uncle Sam's Emigrants" Their arrival and doings in U.S.A.

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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL. BOOK AT ROBINSON'S.

Coming Shortly

CHARLES RAY in The Ray of Sunshine in "THE CLODHOOPER"
70 minutes delightful entertainment on the screen.

Thursday Next

FREDONY VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

Société Dramatique Française

Lyceum Theatre

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"L'Ami Fritz"

Comedy in 3 Acts by Erckmann-Chatrian

Prices as usual
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TONIGHT TONIGHT
at 9.15 p.m.

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JEWISH PROGRAMME

THE PETROGRAD CHAMBER

ENSEMBLE

"ZIMRO"

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Direction: Mr. STROK

Last Concert on Saturday, January 25th
(The Theatre will be specially heated)SUBSTITUTE FOR
GASOLINE IS FOUNDAmerican Army Officers Invent
"Liberty Fuel," Which Is
Better And Cheaper

Washington, December 10.

"Liberty fuel," which is said to be cheaper than gasoline, and possessing many advantages over that product, has been invented by officers of the War Department and is now being produced in large quantities.

The new fuel is the result of more than five months devoted to experiments conducted by Major O. R. Zimmerman and Capt. E. C. Weisberger of the research and development divisions of the general engineering depot here.

Exhaustive experiments are said to have proved that the new fuel is adapted to all kinds of motor vehicles, stationary engines and airplanes.

Kerosene is the base of the new fuel.

Credit for the production of the new fuel is given by Major Zimmerman to his colleague Capt. Weisberger, a gas and oil engineer of wide experience and established reputation.

"There'll be no more gasolineless Sundays" now that "Liberty fuel" has been discovered," Major Zimmerman said in explaining the product. "Liberty fuel" acts perfectly as a gasoline substitute, added the Major. "It is odorless, tasteless and non-corrosive. Tests for corrosion were

made in a motor cycle that covered 23,000 miles of variable operation. Explosions are stronger.

"It leaves less carbon residue than any gasoline, requires less air or oxygen for combustion and develops greater horse-power."

"The force of the explosion of 'Liberty fuel' has been found to be 30 percent greater than gasoline."

The discovery, which, it is asserted, ranks with the greatest of the war, resulted after twenty-seven gasoline substitutes had been produced.

The ingredients are of low cost and can readily be obtained, while the process of manufacture is exceedingly simple.

The tests, said to have proved conclusively the value of "Liberty fuel," have been most exact and rigid. They were conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Standards here.

Many Practical Tests

"That no step was left untaken to prove its practical suitability is shown by the fact that the fuel was used extensively in autos, motor cycles, trucks, tractors, stationary engines and hydro-airplanes, in cold and warm weather under violent variations of load, and with poor and good operators," said Major Zimmerman.

"The test results showed that although checked against every commercial grade of gasoline in the highest types of gasoline engine, refined to the limit of engineering knowledge, and with no change in the carburetor, 'Liberty fuel' nevertheless develops a greater thermal efficiency than the best gasoline."

Cost 'Vastly Less'

Major Zimmerman said the cost of the new fuel would be vastly less than that of gasoline. Arrangements will undoubtedly be made so that the public will benefit from the discovery, he said.

Had the war lasted a few months longer, "Liberty fuel" would have undoubtedly played a tremendous part in its prosecution, Major Zimmerman said. Arrangements had been made for quantity production, much of which would have gone to the forces abroad.

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

CHARLES HOWITT

and

A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

REASON COMMENCING

Monday, 27th, with the famous Irish comedy

"PEG O' MY HEART"

Tuesday, 28th, the thrilling spy play

"SEVEN DAYS LEAVE"

Wednesday, 29th, the screaming London farce

"THE GLAD EYE"

Thursday, 30th, the great American detective drama

"WITHIN THE LAW"

Friday, 31st, J. Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy

"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"

Saturday, Feb. 1st, the great Canadian drama

"TIGER'S CUB"

USUAL PRICES

Booking at Moutrie's. 20914

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PROGRAMME

for

January 22nd and 23rd

"From Marseilles to Corsica"

Interesting

"THE POLITICAL SCANDAL"

A Dramatically Appealing Story Four Parts

"A Sport of Circumstances"

Comedy

"A Bunch of Flowers"

Comedy

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

TOMORROW

"DRILLING FIREMEN"

Interesting

"MANON LESCAUT"

Drama in Three Parts

"A MIX-UP IN ART"

Comedy

"The Romance of Helty Burke"

Comedy

"SPEED AND SUSPICIOUS"

Comedy

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Wednesday, 23rd January

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"You Have Saved The World,"
Mercier Says Of AmericaNew Berlin Government A Camouflage To Autocracy,
Cardinal Declares—Burgomaster Max Sees New Era

Cardinal Mercier and Burgomaster

Max, two of the most prominent figures of the war in Belgium, excepting King Albert, received the Associated Press correspondent today, says a delayed Associated Press despatch from Brussels of December 1. Both men are as different physically and mentally as the ideas, ideals and opinions they represent.

Burgomaster Max being one of the leaders of the Liberal party, while Cardinal Mercier is the most prominent Catholic in Belgium.

"You have saved us," said the cardinal, when asked what he thought about America's participation in the war.

"You Have Saved The World"

Cardinal Mercier is tall and dignified. He was garbed in a purple soutane. He chatted with the correspondent for more than half an hour.

"I never despair. I never lost hope, although at times my heart was very full," the cardinal said, referring to an incident in December, 1914, when Baron von Bissing, military governor of Belgium, virtually made him a prisoner in his episcopal palace. "I received a telegram then from the Associated Press and have never been able to answer it. I wish to reply to it now."

"Yes Bissing treated me as a prisoner for four days."

Falkenhause a Demon

Concerning the governors of Belgium during the war, Cardinal Mercier said that Falkenhause was more cruel and inhuman than Bissing and more perfidious, insidious and dangerous.

"There was not much to choose between them, however," he said. Referring to his quite recent birthday anniversary, the correspondent complimented the cardinal upon his robust appearance and health. The cardinal replied:

"It is true that I am sixty-seven, but rather it is my seventy-first, because the last four years seemed like eight to me."

Referring to the changes in the Government of Germany, Cardinal Mercier said:

"I am no politician. However, the changes there seem too sudden to be lasting. The new Government appears to me like a camouflage to the autocracy and the changes seem to have been made to order according to pre-arranged schedule."

"It is God's justice, and the public conscience is satisfied. The triumph of justice is complete; the barbarian device that might is right has received its deathblow: the

dream of pan-German domination has been shattered and evaporated like noxious gas by the wind, and thanks to God's justice right has triumphed and Belgium—once more free and independent. We have won the war."

Hails Wilson as Statesman

On receiving confirmation of the rumor that President Wilson planned to visit Europe, Cardinal Mercier said that he was a great admirer of the President adding:

"Your President is a great statesman, one of the greatest statesmen of all times. The German's dark plotting and treacherous diplomacy were completely foiled by President Wilson's magnificently honest and implacably just messages."

Burgomaster Max was more reticent and refused to speak concerning his treatment by the Germans, refusing even to mention the word Germany.

"I don't wish to pose as a martyr," he said. "I wish to forget the past and think of the future."

The burgomaster asked the Associated Press correspondent to convey his thanks to America and Americans for the tributes of sympathy and offers of aid from the United States. He said:

"My country needed your help sorely during the war and we need your assistance again now in work of reconstruction. Your admirable system of finances and business will find a great field of endeavor in Belgium."

Max Resumes Former Duties

Burgomaster Max is already installed in the city hall and has resumed the duties of his office. The little couch where he slept during the dark days of August and September, 1914, is still conspicuous in a corner of his office. The burgomaster's appearance shows traces of his sufferings, hardships and the privations he endured during his captivity, but his indomitable spirit is unbroken. He is full of energy and radiates happiness. Referring to the more than four years of war, he said:

"That has been a long time, but we have not suffered in vain. This magnificent result is a great compensation and reward for all our sufferings. A new era is dawning upon the world, an era of freedom, liberty and democracy. Never again shall the powers of autocracy precipitate the world in another such horrible conflict. The blood of our soldiers was not shed in vain. We have won and liberty has triumphed."

"Freedom Of The Seas"—What
Is Included In The Phrase?

Some Opinions By Admiral Beresford, H. G. Wells, G. B. Shaw And Others Among British Leaders

London, December 18.—Definition of the phrase "freedom of the seas" is the most important problem before the world today. In its relation to the League of Nations it forms the basis for the chief point to be settled by the great forthcoming world Peace Conference.

Responding to a request for their opinion of this all-important problem, leaders of British thought today revealed a wide divergence of views. Great significance is attached to this fact as a result of the action of the Allies in amending President Wilson's famous "fourteen points" so as to permit them to enter the Peace Conference without having been committed to any definition of the four words "freedom of the seas," which seems destined to become the most vital feature of the new international relationship.

The following are the answers to the request made by the United Press for the British view of what the definition should be:

By Admiral Lord Beresford

"The British fleet insured victory. Without the British fleet the whole world would be under the domination of Germany. The German view of freedom of the seas would parallel their view of freedom on land. Before the war, America objected to some of the principles of our blockade. Directly it entered the war, it adopted the same methods and helped us. The League of Nations is no counterpoise to command of the seas by the British fleet. The British Empire will never consent to give up command of the

seas, but would gladly welcome the assistance of English-speaking nations to retain that command."

By H. G. Wells

"Freedom of the seas means a guarantee by the League of Nations of transit without discrimination in freights and fares over all seas and international land routes, free of discriminations and extortions by particular nations or combined or private ship owners and transit companies."

By G. Bernard Shaw

"Freedom of the seas means that if you seize contraband of war you pay for it, and for all incidental damage; also that all nations have international

ally guaranteed the right of way over all indispensable marine highways."

By Lieut.-Col. Replington (Military Critic)

"I have not the slightest idea what freedom of the seas means, nor have I meet any one who can tell me."

By A. H. Pollen, Naval Critic

"Germany was defeated largely because at last she was effectively besieged by sea. Had neutrals been free to supply her, the war might have continued another year. Had all supplies, especially from America, been stopped from the first, it would have been over long ago. Non-combatant trading with Germany has cost Europe and America millions of lives and fifty billion dollars. If this is freedom of the seas, it has been a costly luxury."

By Archibald Hurd, Naval Critic Of The Daily Telegraph

"In war, as recent events have shown, effective freedom of the seas, as of the world, demands maintenance of ancient sea rights which have repeatedly proved to be the salvation of civilisation. Phillip II of Spain, Napoleon and the Kaiser were defeated, and the American Union was saved thereby in the civil war."

Abolition of the blockade and of contraband would reduce the value of sea power 75 percent, because it would enable great continental armies to be sustained almost indefinitely. The sea controls the land, and so-called freedom of the seas means military autocracy by land."

By A. G. Gardiner, Editor Of The Daily News

"Freedom of the seas is universal and unqualified in peace time. In case of dispute between nations, if one nation rejects arbitration and the decision of the League of Nations and declares war, it will be denied use of the seas, while its opponent will have such use safeguarded."

By Col. J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.

"Freedom of the seas means abolition of the right of capture or destruction of private property at sea in war time and no discrimination at ports between the different flags in peace time. Submarines alter the old situation, but always as a Liberal I support President Wilson."

By Ralph D. Blumenthal, Editor Of The Daily Express

"Until you abolish war, there can be no such thing as freedom of the seas." By John St. Lee Strachey, Editor Of The Spectator

"Freedom of the seas means a sea freed by vigilant policing from thieves and murderers, just as freedom of transport means a road free from similar pests. An example is the action by the United States in the civil war and by Great Britain plus America now. The German version of freedom of the seas means sinking without trace."

By General F. B. Maurics

"The difficulty in freedom of the seas lies in its application to war. There is no restriction of navigation in peace. It has been suggested that it will be impossible to legislate satisfactorily for war, in which the unexpected is the rule. Methods of warfare change rapidly with mechanical developments. Therefore no Government is willing to bind its country indefinitely."

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